The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLIII. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1871. NEW SERIES. NO. 818.

FRANCE

Progress of the Bombardment of Paris.

Chansy's Explanation of his Defeat.

Faidherbe's Army Advancing Again.

A Sharp Battle Reported in the East.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

The Bombardment.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 16.—The French to-day unmasked some fresh batteries on the south side of Paris. Their fire was immediately encountered by the German batteries and quickly silenced.

A Dispatch from Paris.

[Herald's special.]

PARIS, Jan. 13.—There is an indication that the enemy intends to make a grand assault from the north, if the ground is found to be favorable for the disposition of troops.

IN THE PROVINCES.

A Battle in the East.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 16—Gen. Von Werder was furiously attacked yesterday by four French corps in position South of Belfort. The battle lasted nine hours, and the enemy was victoriously repulsed at all points. German loss two hundred.

The Spoils of Le Mans.

LONDON, Jan. 17—12:30 A. M.—King William telegraphs to the Queen from Versailles, the 16th, that the number of prisoners captured in and since the battle of Le Mans is increased to fully 20,000. Four locomotives and four hundred wagons are among the spoils.

Capture of Germans.

A dispatch from Versailles says a German detachment was attacked at Briare on the 14th inst., by a superior French force, but succeeded in escaping by cutting their way through the enemy's lines.

Chanzy's Army.

Advices from Laval, the 14th, state that the army of General Chanzy retreated in excellent order. Fifty thousand French troops had left Cherbourg to reinforce Chanzy, and others were to be sent at once to the front.

Pursuit of the Retreating French.

LONDON, Jan. 17, A. M.—A dispatch from Versailles, dated the 16th, says that details of the pursuit of Gen. Chanzy are coming to hand. On the 13th, when ten miles west of LeMans, his front was driven into a disorderly retreat, with a loss of four hundred prisoners. Camp Contre was taken, but the large stores and material of war recently there had been carried off by the retreating French. Brumont was occupied without notable resistance, and there one thousand prisoners were taken.

Chanzy's Explanation.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 5:30 P. M.—A dispatch from Bordeaux says that in the fight at Gien, as a result of which the enemy were driven from that place, several Prussian officers were killed. Gen. Chanzy announces the appearance of the enemy's columns in the vicinity of his forces on Sunday night, and that an engagement took place with their vanguard. The General has issued an order of the day to the army of the Loire, explanatory of the recent disaster, and calling for a display of all their soldierly qualities in an effort for its reparation. He attributes the abandonment of Le Mans by the army to an inexplicable panic among some of the troops, and the loss of important positions which compromised the safety of the entire army, and a failure to execute certain orders given by himself. He says, nevertheless, that a supreme effort on the part of the army may yet save the country, and appeals in strong terms to the soldiers to rally to his support, and to fight with renewed vigor for liberty and the Republic.

Preparations for the Defense of Strasbourg.

[Herald Special.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 17.—Great preparations for defense are going on at Strasbourg, munitions being accumulating. Some say that these preparations are being made in case of a possible diversion of Bourbaki in that direction, and others that they are for the German army should it fall upon the fortress after the surrender of Paris.

The Army of the North Moving.

LILLE, Jan. 17.—The Army of the North is advancing again toward Somme, carefully feeling its way and meeting with no opposition. Gen. Faidherbe has reconnoitred the passage of the river and discovered that the enemy have destroyed the bridges and barricaded the villages on the left bank. Though the ground is slippery and military movements difficult, the entire army is in motion. Gen. Faidherbe has been heavily reinforced with men and material of war, and has commenced a series of maneuvers, from which great results are expected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Messenger from Wilhelmshohe.

[Herald Special.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 16.—A new emmissary from Wilhelmshohe. Dr. Conneau, a bearer of dispatches, arrived yesterday, and called on Prince Napoleon, but was not received.

An Englishman on the Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Right Hon. Wm. E. Forster delivered an address last evening, in which he alluded to the Alabama question. He said he had good reason to hope that the new Minister from the United States, Mr. Schenck, would be a powerful agent in the removal of the feeling of estrangement which at present divides the people of England and America.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Governor Scott on the Reported Outrages.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—Governor Scott yesterday sent a message to the Legislature in reply to a concurrent resolution asking why a military force for the protection of life, liberty and property had not been sent into the riotous and refractory counties of the State, and why the outlaws in those counties have not been brought to condign punishment. The Governor says: "While I deeply deplore the disturbances to which your resolution refers, I can scarcely venture, as the Executive of the State, to pronounce any counties riotous and refractory. The reported cases are of individual outrage, and, while no information has been received in this office indicating anything of a county organization to defy or defeat the law, I cannot say with truth, upon any information in my possession, that in any section the laws are not executed; but if there was any portion of the State in which violence and disorder were so general as to disarm the power of the civil courts, I must say frankly that I have no such military force as would be competent to suppress them, and if I had I have no means to place and maintain such a force in the field. It is my opinion that the civil law of the State ought to be sufficient, and it is my determination that it shall be sufficient, to protect the person and property of every and any citizen of the State, however humble, friendless, or obnoxious."

MEMPHIS.

Fifty-eight Lives Lost by the Burning of the T. L. McGill—Search for the Bodies.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17.—It is thought that fifty-eight lives were lost by the McGill disaster Sunday night. Among the passengers was John L. Schmidlein and wife, of Quincy Ills. The bodies of Capt. Tompkins and first clerk McFarland have not been recovered. Officers of the Yeager state that raftsmen belonging to the American Timber Company, whose rafts were aground, might have saved many with skiffs but paid no attention to the cries for help, busying themselves in collecting cotton and pillaging.

Billy White, one of the victims of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad accident, died yesterday.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Outrages in Robeson County.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Special dispatches show that outrages in North Carolina still continue. There is a gang of outlaws, it seems, in Robeson county, who keep the citizens continually in a state of terror. On Saturday a man named Taylor was shot and killed by a squad of them, while a company of Federal troops were only two hundred yards distant. The murderers escaped. There seems to be no remedy for this dreadful state of affairs, except arming the citizens and a general hunting down of the assassins.

Nilsson and the Terre Haute People.

TERRE HAUTE, Jan. 17.—The failure of Nilsson to sing here to-night is a very great disappointment, not only to the people of the city, but to hundreds of strangers who have come here to attend the concert. Many are here from places a hundred miles distant. Nilsson is compelled to rest, on account of acute inflammation of the heart.

NEW YORK.

Probable Abandonment of the Lanahan Investigation—Troops Sent to Georgia—The Nathan Murder Sensation—The Rogers Murderer a Fraud—New Temperance Movement, Etc., Etc.

JIM FISK'S MAN.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Justice Dowling dismissed the case against E. S. Stokes, charged with defrauding the Brooklyn Oil Company of $27,000, on the ground that the company, though in the form of a corporation, must be treated as a private copartnership, and that under such view of the case the act of Stokes is not within the terms of the statute relative to embezzlement.

THE LANAHAN INVESTIGATION.

The executive session of the Methodist Book Committee commenced yesterday afternoon, and was continued this morning. It is understood that the subject under consideration was the possibility of effecting a compromise, with a view of abandoning the investigation and leaving it to the General Conference. At 1 o'clock a short recess was taken, and upon reassembling the discussion was renewed.

The Methodist Book Committee for the trial of Dr. Lanahan reassembled in executive session this afternoon. After a long argument a sub-committee was appointed to mediate between Dr. L. and his accusers and bring about a settlement satisfactory to both parties. A majority of the committee were in favor of ending the present proceedings, and a small minority favor continuing the investigation. In the discussion it is understood that the Bishops favored closing the trial if a conclusion can be reached agreeable to all parties.

THE ROGERS MURDERER.

Pidtow, the self-accused murderer of Mr. Charles Rogers, turns out to be only playing a trick to be relieved from the dark cell to which he has been consigned for misconduct as a prisoner at the Auburn prison. His confession is a lie from beginning to end. He was confined in the tombs at the time of the murder.

TROOPS FOR GEORGIA.

A detachment of three hundred recruits will leave here to-day to join the Eighteenth United States infantry, at Atlanta, Georgia. Only sixty-two white and two hundred colored recruits will remain on Governor's Island.

THE HORNET EXPEDITION.

The conflicting reports leave us in doubt as to the fate of the Hornet expedition, but the mass of evidence seems to indicate that Ryan and his men met with disaster after landing. It is thought the vessel escaped to sea without injury. The Cuban agents here are positive of the safety of the expedition. They point out that the Havana account places the landing on the 12th, while they are in receipt of positive information that it took place safely on the 7th. They also say that the Hornet left Aspinwall on the 31st ultimo, which would enable her to reach the Cuban coast long before the 12th.

CESPEDES' WIFE.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the City of Merida from Havana was Senora Cespedes, wife of the Cuban President, who was captured while proceeding to this country near Guanuaja inlet, and released by the Spaniards on condition that she would immediately leave the island. A large number of prominent Cubans went on board to welcome her. She reports that the Cubans are determined to continue the conflict, and are sanguine of success.

THE NATHAN MURDERER.

There is scarcely a doubt that the Nathan murderer will soon be arrested. Judge Cardozo in an interview with a reporter tells the startling story that Col. Whitely, chief of the United States secret service, openly declares that the murderer is known to the detectives, and will be brought to justice at an early day; in fact, no avenue of escape is open to him, except self-destruction. Superintendent Kelso, by an evasive reply given to a reporter, threw strong ground for belief in the actual existence of such a state of things, and putting all the facts together, and taking into consideration the history in the case a complete chain of circumstances points to the fact that the murderer is known, and his whereabouts discovered and established.

NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The Pastor's Association last night adopted resolutions earnestly entreating and respectfully requesting all preachers and publishers to so represent to the people the Christian duty of temperence in the fourth week in June, and the fourth week in December, as to aid in the check of the social usages which lead to the desecration of the Fourth of July and New Year's Day, and petitioning Congress in behalf of the District of Columbia and the Territories under its jurisdiction, and the several State Legislatures in behalf of their States, to enact suitable laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays, election days, Fourth of July, and all other holidays.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan 17—P. M.

The Gold market has been steady to-day with all the transactions at [illegible]@110⅜. Loans were made mostly at from [illegible] per cent to 1-6 of 1 per cent.; but one small loan was made at 3 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were about $44,000,000.

Government securities opened steady and advanced during the day about ⅛ per cent on 5-20s of 1865, new '65 and '68s; 10-40s are steady and strong.

The stock market is strong in the face of an anticipated light money market. There has been an advance of from ⅜ to 1⅛ per cent in the leading shares. St. Paul common was the most active stock.

The money market was active in the morning at from 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold, but there was a sharp and decided return to ease just previous to the close of bank hours, and money was accessible at 6@7 per cent, with some transactions late in the day as low as 4@5 per cent. The threat is made that on to-morrow further amounts will be taken out of the market through the Mechanics' National Bank, where the principal account of the leading house in the movement is kept.

State securities are dull and neglected.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	110¾@
Coupons of '62	109¾@
Coupons of '64	108⅝@
Coupons of '65	108⅞@
Do new	107¾@
Coupons of '67	108 @
Coupons of '68	108⅛@
Ten-forties	107⅞@
Currency 6's	110⅜@

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	89¾@	Old Virg'a	65
Old Tenn	63¾@	Old N. Car	45¼
New Tenn	63⅝@	New N. Car	22¾
New Virg'a	61 @		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel	47¼	Northwestern	71¾
Quicksilver	5	Do preferred	82⅞
Mariposa	5	Rock Island	105¼
Do preferred	9	N. J. Cent'l	102⅝
Adams Express	65¾	St. Paul	52
Wells & Fargo	34	Do preferred	73
Amer. Express	41½	Tol. & Wabash	59¾
U. S. Express	38	Do preferred	70
Pacific Mail	40⅞	Fort Wayne	93¼
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	92½	Terre Haute	31
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p.	88¼	Do preferred	57
Erie	22¾	Chi. & Alton	114
Erie preferred	46	Do preferred	115
Harlem	132	Ohio & Mis'sippi	31½
Do preferred	131½	C.C. and C	80
Reading	98⅝	Burlington	152
Mich. Central	117	Lake Shore	89⅝
Pittsburg	104⅛	Ill. Cen't	123½

The Supposed Albany Express Robber Arrested.

SARATOGA, Jan. 17.—Filkins, the suspected Albany express robber, was caught last night at Schroon. He acknowledged he was Filkins, but denied that he committed the crime, and asserts that he can prove his innocence. He declares he left Albany on account of suspicions against him. He will be taken to Albany to-night.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The friends of Filkins, the man suspected of the express robbery, publish seven affidavits, which, if exact as to time, clearly prove an alibi in his case. They account for his whereabouts during all the evening of the robbery.

Temperance in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—The delegates to the State Temperance Convention met in session to-day. The meeting was a great success in members and spirit. Bills favoring local prohibition were passed and placed in the hands of able committees to have the subject introduced and advocated before the Legislature. The evening session was held in the largest hall in the city, which was crowded to excess. More than 1,000 persons were unable to gain admittance. Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, delivered an address.

Departure of the San Domingo Commissioners.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 17.—The United States steamship Tennessee sailed this afternoon with the San Domingo Commission on board. While proceeding down the harbor the commission met and organized. They resolved to proceed directly to San Domingo City, touching at the Bay of Samana only, if the Captain should think advisable. Their reason for going to the capital first is to show proper respect for the authorities of the country.

Surrender of Cuban Insurgents.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The insurgent General Damain Madruga, Governor of Jose Trujillo, and Capt. Salvador Rodriguez, leaders of the Cienaga de Zapata insurgents, and six others, surrendered yesterday to Commissioner Valmazeda. Rodriguez subsequently returned to bring in the rest of the insurgents. This surrender finishes the insurrection in Cienaga and Eusnada de Chochinos, and restores tranquility in the Colon district.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The labor reform legislative caucus to-day nominated Wendell Phillips as Senator by a vote of 7 to 3. Hon. Henry Wilson was re-elected as Senator this afternoon by the following vote:

Senate—Wilson 34, John Quincy Adams 4, Wendell Phillips 1.

House—Wilson 188, Adams 32, Phillips 10, Dawes 3, John Wells Brown 1.

WASHINGTON.

The Government About to Lose its Lien on the Pacific Railroads.

Passage of the five per cent. Five Hundred Million Funding Bill.

A New Phase in the Brooks Investigation Case.

The Western Delegation and the Transportation of Goods in Bond.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The House Committee on Appropriations are considering the question of the financial relations of the various Pacific railroads to the Government, with a view of ascertaining what legislation is necessary to secure the payment of the accrued interest on the Government or second mortgage bonds issued to said roads. It is the impression that some arrangement will be made to repay most of this interest by transportation, for fear that one or two of the roads will be delivered into the hands of the first mortgage bondholders and the Government will lose all its liens.

THE REFUNDING BILL.

The only important financial measure which has been pending in Congress has at last passed both houses, and only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The Senate to-day concurred in the House amendments to the Senate bill providing for the refunding of the debt. The bill, as it becomes a law, is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the amount of bonds authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," to be issued bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, be increased to five hundred millions, and that the interest on any portion of the bonds issued under that act or this act may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be made payable quarter-yearly, provided, however, that this act shall not be construed to authorize any increase of the total amount of bonds provided for by the act to which this act is an amendment.

THE BROOKS INVESTIGATION.

The special House committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption preferred by Hugh Hastings against Representative Brooks, of New York, met to-day, with the former before them as a witness. Mr. Hastings said that he desired to transfer this investigation to the courts of New York, and hoped that before called upon to testify, the committee would decide the request, on the reasons set forth in the elaborate memorial submitted to the House on yesterday. The chairman of the committee replied that they were ordered by the House to go ahead with the investigation, and could not do otherwise. They therefore gave Mr. Hastings till to-morrow to decide what course he will pursue. If he declines to answer, they will bring him to the bar of the House for contempt. If he then continues to refuse to testify, he will contribute another name to the list of incarcerated witnesses. It will be learned that Mr. Hastings' charges arise altogether from the position of Mr. Brooks as a Government Director on the Union Pacific railroad, and if the investigation is inaugurated, nearly all the officers on that road, as well as the officers of the Credit Mobillier, will be summoned as witnesses, thus making an expensive and protracted inquiry.

THE TEST OATH.

The House Reconstruction Committee to-day considered the question of repealing the test oath, and finally referred the subject to a sub-committee.

A proposition to enter upon a general inquiry as to the condition of the Southern States was also referred to a sub-committee, to report upon the necessity and expediency of it.

THE CINCINNATI DELEGATION,

who have been before the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the transportation of bonded goods to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati, informed that official to-day that, as they were unable to get anything better, they would accept his modification of the October Regulations relative to small cars, &c. They stated that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad had agreed to be bonded for the transportation of imported goods direct from the Baltimore Line of steamers to the Western cities named, and would be ready to enter upon the work at an early day. Thus far no railroad has been bonded for such transportation from Eastern cities.

COLORED EDUCATION.

A large colored delegation is about to wait upon the President to ask him to recommend legislation to Congress for a national system of education.

THE OHIO ASYLUM.

In the face of the protest even of the leading Radical lawyers in the Senate, that body to-day passed the House bill of last July providing that all the title, right and interest of the United States in the property purchased for the location of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, by virtue of the act of Congress of March 3d, 1865, entitled an act to incorporate a National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States, and the act of March 21, 1866, amendatory thereto, and upon which said Asylum is located, is ceded to the State of Ohio, and relinquished by the United States; and the United States shall claim or exercise no jurisdiction over said place after the passage of this act: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to impair the rights and powers heretofore conferred upon the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, incorporated under said act over said territory. The object of the bill is of course to enfranchise, in spite of the decision of the Radical Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, the inmates of the Dayton Soldiers' Home. The scheme was amended so that it goes back to the House, where it possibly may be killed by the pressure of business on the Speaker's table.

THE M'GILL DISASTER.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of steam vessels, now in session in this city, will at this session thoroughly test the causes of so many fearful disasters to Western river steamers. The following important letter has been addressed to the Supervising Inspector at Louisville, Ky. It will be seen that the Secretary of the Treasury is determined to take this matter in hand and have a full report from the Inspectors concerning the appalling disaster of the burning of the McGill:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 16, 1871.

SIR: The newspapers report the burning of the steamer T. L. McGill on the Mississippi river, within your district, on the night of the 14th inst., by which a number of lives were alleged to have been lost. The frequency of such appalling calamities as that attending the burning of the steamer McGill, renders it more than ever necessary on the part of the Government officers to endeavor to ascertain the causes thereof, and bring to punishment any offenders against the laws through the violation of which such calamities may have occurred. With this you are hereby directed to immediately institute a thorough investigation into all the circumstances attending the burning of the steamer T. L. McGill, and the loss of life resulting thereby, and promptly report the result to this department. In making this investigation your primary object will be to ascertain the origin of the fire in the steamer, whether or not she was at the time of the disaster fully provided with all the life-saving appliances required by law, furnished with all the necessary apparatus for the extinguishment of fire on board, and in all other respects properly and thoroughly equipped as a passenger steamer. You will also endeavor to ascertain if the owners, officers, or employes of the T. L. McGill are in any degree responsible for the disaster to the steamer and the consequent loss of life, and your report will embrace all the facts relative to the last inspection at the date upon which it was made, her condition, the name of her officers, whether they had been properly licensed, and all the facts that can be ascertained by you pertaining to the steamer prior to her destruction. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

In accordance with the above, instructions have been sent to the local inspectors to promptly comply with the order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CORPORATION DIVIDENDS.

A decision made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day on a construction of the law of last session in relation to the tax dividends of corporations from August 1 to January 1, 1870, makes a difference against the Government of from three to four millions of dollars in Internal Revenue receipts.

A QUEER TRANSACTION.

It has transpired that several thousand dollars in specie have been transferred from the secret service fund to the San Domingo commission to cover expenses. It will be remembered that Congress appropriated no money for it.

[To the Associated Press.]

WHISKY TAX.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Ways and Means Committee agreed to report a bill making a uniform tax of two dollars per gallon on imported whisky, brandy, gin and rum.

THE DELAWARE SENATORSHIP.

A dispatch from Dover, Delaware, says Governor Eli Saulsbury, brother of the present Senator, was nominated in caucus last night for United States Senator.

MINISTER SCHENCK

was present at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day by invitation.

THE BROOKS INVESTIGATION.

Hugh Hastings appeared before the select committee this morning, and declined to enter on the investigation ordered or produce witnesses in proof of the charges against Mr. Brooks, taking the ground that a libel suit was pending in the courts, and it would be prejudicial to him to be compelled to show his hand. The committee will ask further instructions.

CORPORATION DIVIDENDS.

Commissioner Pleasanton writes to Supervisor Dutch that upon a careful consideration of the question he is of opinion that sections 15 and 16 of the act of July 14, 1870, do not authorize the levying and collecting of a dividend tax upon dividends of the corporations therein enumerated, which have been declared within the five months ending December 31, 1870.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters—Ed. Shussey, Brazil, Indiana; Samuel H. Fanchild, Danville, Illinois; J. G. Haneb, Alton, Illinois; Mrs. Martha T. Gordon, Coalsville, Pennsylvania.

MR. SCHENCK'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The instructions for Minister Schenck have not been written. It is understood that, in addition to the Alabama claims, he will receive instructions with a view to the settlement of the Canada fishery question.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

The Postmaster General estimates the total number of franked letters for six months, 10,894,497; postage $933,070; printed matter, &c., 2,655,196 pounds; postage, $338,593; total postage six months, $1,271,663; total one year, $2,543,326.

GEORGIA.

The admission of four out of seven Representatives from Georgia to-day, brings the political affairs of that State to the front again. The various Senators elect are here waiting the slow movements of the Senate Judiciary Committee. There appears to be a probability of two contests before the next House. A certificate has not been issued for the Second or Augusta district. Dr. Tift is the Democratic claimant, and Major Whitely the Republican. The latter also aspires as Senator elect to a seat in that chamber until the 4th of March next. Both gentlemen were candidates of their respective parties for the present and next Congress. The Governor has not yet decided to issue a certificate, and will, it is believed, set the election aside as void. In one county the ballot-boxes were destroyed by a mob, and in another the judges were forced to sign a false return at the peril of their lives. In all probability a new election will be ordered by the Governor. Major Whitely claims that but for the violence indicated his majority would be more than two hundred.

PENSIONS.

Representative Morgan, of Ohio, member of the Military Committee, has prepared a bill, which the committee has authorized him to report, repealing the provisions of the sixth section of the act of 1868, which limits the application for pensions within five years from time of wounds, death or any other cause. It appears that in many cases persons entitled to pensions have failed to receive them by reason of their ignorance of the limitation.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN INTERESTS.

John C. Hopper, of New York city, appeared before the Senate Committee of Finance this morning and delivered an argument on American and British interests. He read a letter from the British Minister, addressed to Messrs. Hunt and Tillinghast, of New York, showing the manner in which the British manufacturers are protected by the tariff on fine raw wools, and the mode by which they seek to obtain important information from our American manufacturers to use for their own advantage, and to the detriment of our manufacturers at home.

CINCINNATI.

Wendell Phillip's Lecture—Liability of Newspaper Reporters—Large Fire at Lima, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—Wendell Phillips delivered his lecture on the issues of the day to a large audience, at Pike's Music Hall.

Heavy ice reached here this evening at six o'clock from the Pomeroy gorge. It will probably interfere somewhat with navigation to-morrow.

In the case to-day for damages against the man who had furnished information to a newspaper reporter which was afterwards published to plaintiff's detriment, Judge Cox, of the Common Pleas Court, held that, where information was furnished through malice, the party would be as responsible as the paper would have been had it published from such motive, and that where it was a matter of general rumor without malice he would still be liable.

The amount of property destroyed by the Lima, Ohio, fire last night was $50,000, about one-half insured.

OHIO.

Governor Hays and Schenck's District—Censured for not Ordering an Election, etc

COLUMBUS, Jan. 17.—The Senate to-day adopted a resolution declaring it to have been Governor Hay's duty to order a special election in the Third district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. C. Schenck, and that it is now his duty to do so.

A bill passed in the House providing for a vote at the next October election, on the question of holding a constitutional Convention.

A resolution was adopted by the House providing for a joint committee to visit the graves of Gen. W. H. Harrison and General T. L. Haines, with the view to erecting suitable monuments over them.

The New Jersey Sensation.

TRENTON, Jan. 17.—In the caucus of Republican members of the Legislature to-night, Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen was nominated United States Senator on the ninth ballot. There were four candidates—F. T. Frelinghuysen, Walsh, Cortland Parker, and Dudley S. Gregory, and the vote for each on the several ballots varied as follows: Frelinghuysen from 21 to 24; Walsh, 11 to 16; Parker, 2 to 12; Gregory, 2 to 6.

A SILVER WEDDING.

How Bardstown Honors Her Teachers.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

BARDSTOWN, KY., Jan. 16, 1871.

I wish to furnish your readers with an imperfect account of the "silver wedding" of Rev. and Mrs. J. V. Cosby which was celebrated at their home, the Bardstown Female Academy, on the evening of the 13th of January. It was emphatically the sensation of the season here. The spacious grounds in front of the Academy buildings were brilliantly illuminated. The supper was bountiful and beautiful, the guests numerous, the gentlemen polished and gallant, the ladies beautiful and elegant in manner and dress. I wish that some of your metropolitan people could witness an entertainment of this kind, in our old historic town. It would induce some, possibly many of them, who crave fresh air and who would live in a limited circle of refined and cultivated society, removed from the hubbub and bustle of a great city, to come and dwell among us. The most interesting feature of the occasion was the superb display of silver gifts on exhibition in one of the rooms of the establishment. I cannot play the part of "Jenkins" and furnish names and specific descriptions. Let it suffice that I say many of these presents were costly and valuable, all of them handsome. This most worthy and accomplished pair, who, through sunshine and storm, have for a quarter of a century so faithfully conveyed each other down the river of life, are Virginians by birth, blood and education. When they were young and newly married (more than twenty years ago) they came to this place and took charge of the Bardstown Female Academy (Presbyterian), Mr. C. assuming at the same time the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. C. is a most courtly and finished gentleman. He is one of the ripest of scholars, possessing perhaps a greater amount of elegant learning than any other gentleman in this part of Kentucky. As a preacher he is always earnest, sometimes metaphysical, often impassioned and very eloquent. Your correspondent has frequently listened to passages in his sermons, which, for brilliancy of thought and felicity of expression, were unsurpassed by anything he has ever heard either from the pulpit or in the forum. But, perhaps, his greatest excellence is to be found in his skill as a teacher and in the success with which he forms, develops, and instructs the minds of his pupils. His curriculum is almost masculine in its elevation and comprehensiveness. It is high praise to say so, but it would be difficult to find a graduated eleve of this school who is not thoroughly educated, and who is not graced, too, by the gentleness and refinement of manner that characterizes the East Virginian lady. A large share of this just praise, however, is due to the bright-spirited and lovely wife of the Principal, who is his constant assistant in the school, and to her graceful and gifted sister, Miss Mary Powell, who has charge of the musical department. To parents who desire to see their daughters well educated and prepared for the serious duties of practical life, I would unhesitatingly commend this institution as eminently worthy of their patronage.

MISSOURI.

The Two Houses of the Legislature Vote Separately for Senator—Blair 99, Henderson 60—A Virtual Election.

BLAIR'S VIEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—Both Houses of the Legislature voted separately for United States Senator this afternoon, with the following result: Senate—Blair 13; Henderson 17; absent, 2. House—Blair, 87; Henderson 43. Total for Blair, 99; Henderson, 60. To-morrow a vote will be taken in joint session, when it is expected Blair will receive three more votes, those of the absentees.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—On Friday last a resolution was introduced in the lower House of the Legislature by Maj. Pope, of St. Louis, indorsing the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Federal Constitution, and the reconstruction policy of the General Government, and favoring the payment of the State and national indebtedness according to the several contracts upon which the indebtedness is based. The resolution was debated during the morning hour on Friday and Saturday, and was continued yesterday. It had been stated that the resolution had been introduced to force General Blair, if possible, to sustain his position taken in his famous letter to Col. Broadhead, in 1868, and upon which he was nominated in the National Democratic Convention, or to recede from it. Yesterday Gen Blair, on a motion to refer Major Pope's resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations, of which Blair is chairman, spoke to the question, stating he was in favor of the Thirteenth amendment, and believed the South generally assented to it, but the reconstruction acts he declared unconstitutional, and referred to a decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Cummings against the State of Missouri; also to the case of Milligan and Bowles, who were tried by a military commission in Indiana during the war. Referring to his letter to Col. Broadhead, he used the following language: "Now, sir, my letter which has been referred to contends that the military should be made to undo their usurpation at the South. I say so still, and you have only to withdraw them from the South and their work is undone. [Applause.] That carrion crew of carpet-baggers, who are gorged upon the plunder, and drunk with the blood of the vanquished, people of the South will disperse themselves in an instant, if not sustained by the bayonets of the Federal Government. There is no item in the letter that I take back. I stand by it. I believe in the construction given to the Constitution of the United States by the Supreme Court, that this reconstruction was unconstitutional. My hope in going to Congress, if I should attain the high position, is that I may aid in withdrawing the troops from those Southern States, which are held there to saddle upon the backs of that people a parcel of carpet-baggers and scallawags, followed by an ignorant mass of negroes. And if the people of the South, who have shown a disposition to abide in good faith by the arbitrament of arms, renew their allegiance to the Government, they will be allowed to resume self-government among themselves, as they have done in Missouri, and whilst I may not expect to carry with me the gentleman from St. Louis, I believe that we can surely and certainly count upon the co-operation of the large body of liberal men who assisted us in relieving ourselves from a similar tyranny in the State of Missouri." The speech concluded with a rather savage assault upon John B. Henderson, a portion of whose career during the early part of the war is not very delicately handled. He forgives all the past misdeeds of the gentleman, however, for the position he took in the impeachment trial of Andy Johnson.

FRANK BLAIR.

A Talk With the Missouri Leader.

THE PRESIDENCY.

[Herald Jefferson City Letter.]

Frank Blair, when not in the House of Representatives, is always to be found at his headquarters in the Jefferson House, a little white country tavern, standing back from the street, only two stories high, with a veranda running around the second story. On this balcony I paid my respects to him last night. He was standing bareheaded, with a few friends about him. He looks not a bit older than when he defended the arsenal at St. Louis so gallantly at the beginning of the war and saved that city from destruction by the rebels. His sunburnt face, indeed, shows the tracings of many another battle-field fought since then. His crisp, short hair wears the chestnut color still. The falling shirt-collar, as of old, exposes his weather-beaten, sinewy neck. In fact, he is the same

ERECT, FIRM FOOTED SOLDIER

as ever, looking calm enough to face a battery or a mob; and we know that he has done both with equal resolution. In this city just now the General is

A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

It is impossible not to see that even his political opponents think well of him. As for the Democrats, he is their idol—their exalted idol—for it seems that they consider him already in the halls of the Senate, wiping out, by his fidelity to Missouri, the stains which it is generally asserted, and not alone by one party, that Judge Drake left upon the escutcheon of the State. The General himself appeared at rest as to his prospects of a seat in the United States Senate. He had

VERY LITTLE TO SAY.

Indeed, he thought that there was nothing to be said about the election; but on my remarking upon the curious new position which Missouri had assumed, and its probable results in the Presidential canvass, he said that Missouri would be the crowning State in that canvass. "If we only had a fair representation at the polls we would have doubled our majority at the last election. If we only got the fair play that Indiana got we could have done it. Look at the figures. Indiana has a population of 1,600,000, and she has 312,000 voters. Missouri, with a population of 1,700,000, has only 165,000 voters. I tell you, sir, that when we restore the franchise to the men who are deprived of it now, under the constitution which we are going to change at this session, you will see Missouri giving a larger Democratic majority at the next election than you did in New York in November. Yes, by a long sight." Touching the administration of General Grant, against which I might say all Missouri, outside the carpet-baggers, appears to be in rebellion, the General was outspoken. He said: "They were shocked at me some time ago when I said that Grant was nothing but a soldier; that his instincts, his education, and everything about him were those only of a soldier; and that he knew no weapon of power but the bayonet, and that he would not scruple to keep power by the use of the bayonet. They were shocked at this. They thought I was harsh and ill-judging. But you see what has come to pass since. The man who used the bayonet in Alabama would use it in New York, and if he had exercised the power vested in him to the full extent at the last election he would have had New York to-day, both city and State, in a worse condition than they were under the Radical majority." With regard to the next

CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY

General Blair emphatically declared that the West would demand that, if a Democrat was elected, he should come, like young Lochinvar, "out of the West."

ABOUT GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

Upon asking what they thought about Tammany's claims a distinguished gentleman from St. Louis answered, "Tammany is going too fast. She asks too much. The man they have in training is young enough. He has a good record as a Democrat; but after all it is only local to New York. Let Tammany send him to the United States Senate for a term, where, if all things turn out right with him, he may acquire a national reputation. He is young enough to wait that time."

"As to Hoffman," said General Blair, "I have nothing to say, except that I admire him greatly. He has done a great many splendid things, and I hope he will live to do many more."

"But will not Western Democrats be resolute in the Convention in favor of one of their own men?"

"It looks like it," was the reply.

And so the friendly conversation ended.

BLAIR STANDS UP TO HIS BROADHEAD LETTER.

[From Frank Blair's Speech in Missouri House of Representatives on Monday.]

Now, sir, my letter contends that the military should be made to undo their usurpations at the South. *I say so still.* And you have only to withdraw them from the South and their work will be undone. [Applause.] That carrion crew of carpet-baggers who are gorged upon the plunder and drunk with the blood of the vanquished people of the South will disperse themselves in an instant if not sustained by the bayonets of the Federal Government. [Applause.] THERE IS NO ITEM IN THAT LETTER THAT I TAKE BACK. I stand by it. ["Good," "Good."] I believe in the construction given to the Constitution of the United States by the Supreme Court that this reconstruction was unconstitutional. My hope in going to Congress, if I should attain that high position, is that I may aid in withdrawing the troops from those Southern States, which are held there to saddle upon the backs of that people a parcel of carpet-baggers and scalawags, followed by an ignorant mass of negroes. And if the people of the South, who have shown a disposition to abide in good faith by the arbitrament of arms, renew their allegiance to the Government they will be allowed to resume self-government among themselves, as we have done in Missouri. [Applause.]

☞ Count von Moltke is not a Dane by birth; he was born on the 26th of October, 1800, at Gnewitz, near Parchim, in Mecklenburg. His father is buried in the Wansbeck Cemetery, near Homburg.

FEDERAL.

XLI CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

SENATE............WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

THE REFUNDING BILL.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House to the bill authorizing the issue of an additional five hundred millions of 5 per cent. bonds.

THE CENTENNIAL.

MR. CONKLING presented a memorial from Horace Greeley, president of the American Institute, at New York, and three thousand others, touching on the industrial exposition in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the nation. Referred.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

ELIGIBILITY TO THE PRESIDENCY.

By Mr. Yates—A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to make eligible to the office of President all persons who have attained the age of 35 years, and being fourteen years resident of the United States. Referred.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

MR. RAMSEY offered a resolution to make bills for subsidizing steamship service the special order of business for Thursday. The resolution was laid over until the next morning hour.

MR. NICHOLS noticed his intention to address the Senate on Friday on the bill relating to the Sutro Tunnel project.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

MR. TRUMBULL introduced a joint resolution in reference to life insurance companies. It provides that no penalty shall be imposed on any life insurance company incorporated by any State on account of any action of such company which is authorized by the laws of the United States, nor shall any tax or other condition of doing business be imposed on any such company which is not by the same authority imposed on all life insurance companies.

MR. TRUMBULL said he introduced the bill by request, without giving it his indorsement.

PUBLIC LANDS.

MR. KELLOGG called up the joint resolution for the disposal of public lands in the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. Mr. Kellogg said the only purpose of the bill was to place the public lands in the States named on an equal footing with the public lands of other States. After which the bill was laid over for amendments.

THE SPRAGUE PAPERS.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a mass of papers relating to the alleged traffic of Senator Sprague with rebels in Texas during the war, being the papers referred to in the report of Judge Advocate General Holt upon the case, and on which the same was based. Referred to the special committee of investigation.

THE OHIO ASYLUM.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Sherman's bill ceding to the State of Ohio jurisdiction over the ground occupied by the Dayton Soldiers' Home. The effect of Mr. Sherman's bill, determining the question of jurisdiction over the asylum as between the State of Ohio and the Government, was discussed at length, and at 3 o'clock passed by 25 yeas to 12 nays.

STATE MONEYS.

The bill to refund to States moneys advanced to the Government during the rebellion was taken up.

The VICE PRESIDENT stated the question to be upon the substitute proposed by Mr. Morton, providing that the United States shall pay interest on the principal borrowed by the different States to equip, furnish and transport troops for the United States up to the time the principal has been drawing interest, which shall be paid back to the State. The Government, also, to pay discount on State bonds solds to borrow such money, to an extent not exceeding 10 per cent.

MR. WILSON was opposed to paying anything more than interest.

MR. FENTON referred to the rapid augmentation of the State debt of New York in extending aid to the General Government to upward of twenty-seven millions, upon which the State had paid semi-annual interest. He inquired whether under the bill that interest would be refunded by the General Government.

MR. MORTON replied that the bill did not cover that or any case in which a State had expended large amounts for extra bounties. The expenses legitimately included were those for establishing camps, recruiting, &c., in the States.

MR. MORRILL, of Vermont, to meet objections suggested by Messrs. Scott and Fenton, proposed an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Morton, confining the payment of interest to such principal as has been, or may be, credited and allowed by the Treasury Department.

The bill was finally amended in unimportant particulars.

MR. RAMSEY offered an amendment to require the payment of interest on all scrip issued by States.

The Senate, without disposing of the measure, after a short executive session, at 4:30, adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

MR. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported his regular naval appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD GRANTS.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners to examine and report as to the distribution of the aid, granted by Government, to the Pacific and other railroad companies, what persons have derived benefit therefrom, and to what extent and what manner. Referred.

CATTLE IN TRANSIT.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill, which was under discussion last week, to secure the proper treatment of cattle in transit by railroads.

THE COLORED CADET.

MR. PORTER asked leave to have a letter read from Prof. David Clark, of Hartford, Connecticut, testifying as to the ability, truthfulness and general integrity of cadet Smith, the colored West Point cadet.

MR. COX objected.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Then, at half-past one, the House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

MR. ARMSTRONG moved to increase the salaries of the Circuit Judges from $5,000 to $6,500. He argued in support of the amendment.

After considerable discussion, an amendment to make the salaries of Circuit Judges $4,500, and the amendment to make them $6,500 were both rejected, and the salaries continued at $5,000.

MR. ARMSTRONG moved to fix the salaries of United States District Judges at six, five, four and three thousand, and classify them by States and districts. Rejected.

MR. FARNSWORTH moved to reduce the salary of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue from five thousand to three thousand five hundred dollars, and asked why was that officer receiving more than his superior, the Solicitor of the Treasury. Rejected.

MR. COX moved an amendment directing the payment to John W. Douglass, Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the difference between his salary and that of the Commissioner for November and December, 1870, while he acted as Commissioner. Agreed to.

MR. ELA offered a similar amendment applying to Samuel A. Duncan, while he performed the duties of the Commissioner of Patents.

MR. COX suggested an allowance to Gen. Dent in the absence of the President. He did not believe in paying any subordinates for running the White House while the President was on a philandering expedition through the country. It was not right; it was not standing on the ancient ways of the Government. The old Presidents never deserted their post, but stayed in Washington during summer's heat and winter's cold.

MR. HOAR remarked that the second President of the United States had been absent from Washington seven months.

MR. COX knew that was during sickness in his family. None of the Presidents had gone philandering around the country to Long Branch to horse races, smoking all the contraband cigars that they could get.

MR. MAYNARD recited an example of General Jackson, the greatest of all Presidents, who used to travel home to Tennessee in a private carriage taking weeks for the trip.

MR. COX was sorry that the gentleman from Tennessee did not follow the example of General Jackson. [Laughter.]

MR. SARGENT called attention to the example of Capt. Tyler, the smaller of all Presidents.

MR. COX was sorry that the gentleman present copied such a very small example. [Laughter.] The good old Democratic Presidents did once in a while go home to see their families in a quiet way, but never made public exhibitions of themselves.

MR. DAWES—Now we have heard all and I hope we all will have to vote.

MR. COX continued—Who runs the Executive Department when the President is away? Must we give extra pay to Gen. Dent or any of the family? We all know they are well provided for. [Laughter.] Must we give it to Gen. Babcock or any other of the military people who not only take care of the Executive, but some have instructed us in Congressional duties? If so, how much shall we give them for their Executive and how much for their Congressional labors?

MR. BENTON—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman has talked longer than five minutes, and is out of order besides. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN sustained the point of order.

MR. HOLMAN offered a like amendment in favor of Jas. A. Morgan, late chief clerk to the Commissioner of Patents.

MR. ELA'S amendment to Mr. Holman's amendment was rejected.

This ended the bill in the committee.

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The committee then took up and acted on the Military Academy appropriation bill, and, having completed it, rose and reported both bills back to the House.

The Military Academy bill was passed.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendments to the legislative appropriation bill.

The amendment repealing the law authorizing the publication in newspapers of the statutes of Congress was rejected—yeas, 80; nays, 90.

The amendment to pay Mr. Douglass' salary as Commissioner of Internal Revenue was voted on by tellers. The vote stood 72 to 90.

The yeas and nays were then ordered, but, without taking a vote, the House, at 4:30, adjourned.

Senatorial Election in Michigan.

DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 17.—In the Michigan Legislature to-day each house voted in its own hall for United States Senator in place of Senator Howard. In the Senate T. W. Ferry had 24 votes to 5 for H. N. Walker, of Detroit, and in the House 70 to 29 for Walker—a straight party division. Both houses meet in joint convention to-morrow to declare the result.

JUNKERISM.

An English Journal on the Master Evil of North Germany.

A CASTE THAT IS PECULIAR.

[From the Spectator.]

The mischief this war is working in Germany itself comes out more strongly every day. Its first effect has been to develop what is called in India and America "land hunger"—the thirst for territorial acquisition irrespective of the uses to which the territory can be put; in other words, a spirit wholly inconsistent with the permanent maintenance of peace, the first condition of which is immovable frontiers. Nations must fight if their frontiers are threatened, for otherwise they cease to exist. The second result has been to strengthen immensely the power of the armed caste which, under the name of Junkers, has for two centuries governed Prussia. This caste is absolutely peculiar to North Germany, and has no equivalent in any European country, or in any phrase ever employed in English politics. Nominally the Junkers are the landholders, practically they are that caste to which time-honored prescription and the policy of the Hohenzollerns have limited military command. This caste comprises all persons of "noble," or, as we should say, gentle birth; all descendants of persons made gentle by the kings; and in practice, all persons whose fathers have owned land or done high service two or three generations ago. This caste, now very numerous, has by custom though not by law, an absolute monopoly of officers' commissions, that is, under the Prussian system of recruiting, a monopoly of command over the entire people for all purposes in war time and for many purposes in peace. Theoretically the King can grant commissions to whom he pleases, but practically no man can become an officer without the consent of the officers of his regiment, which is never given unless the applicant is noble, or is specially protected by the royal family. The caste has done its business so well that its own theory of its own position is justified in its own eyes, and of course, being justified, it grows bolder. A man like Dr. Jacoby, who objects to certain objects of the war, seems to a high officer and Junker like Vogel von Falkenstein a chattering kind of corporal, who wants a few days of the guard-room, so Dr. Jacoby is arrested. A paper like the Vossische Zeitung, which seems tired of the war, is suppressed, for soldiers, if tired, ought still to await the word of command. Members of Parliament who censure the Hohenzollerns are imprisoned, for after all the use of that committee is to help the commander-in-chief, not to impair his authority. Respectable persons, if dissatisfied, should hold their tongues lest they comfort the enemy. So a strong official pressure is exerted in Berlin to secure apparent unanimity in the press, in Parliament and in society—a pressure so strong that even the extreme dislike felt by perhaps a third of the electorate to the new constitution of Germany cannot find a voice. Above all, let the real private, the tiller of the ground, shut his mouth and await orders. He, at all events, can have no other duty. "Lately," writes the well-informed Berlin correspondent of the Scotsman, "on the market-place two peasants were exchanging opinions on the war, from which I doubt not they had suffered and were suffering vastly, saying the King—the great man—should stop it now! A constable prowling about overheard them, and the consequence was the one gets six months and the other nine, for being unpatriotic." The official who passed, the higher officials who indorse that horrible sentence, do not mean oppression, so much as the maintenance of discipline of the Prussian system, which, as the House of 'Squires, in its recent address, informs the King, ought to be extended through Germany. That system is, as they truly imply, one in which the King and the Germanic Princes are all in all, and the people nothing. "The Prussian House of Lords has faithfully aided and supported your Majesty at all times. Intimately connected with the land, it knows no other aim than to promote the welfare of your Majesty, and what is the same, the welfare of the country." "Like Prussia," they add, "the new German empire originates in the mutual defense of our rights by our sovereigns. The truly German and monarchical spirit which has contributed to create it will sustain it. United with the German sovereigns and free towns, your Royal Majesty's wisdom will know how to establish institutions securing for the new empire the guarantee of a genuine German, Prussian and monarchical development." That is not the language of aristocrats, or even loyalists, but of officers congratulating their leader on an event entirely consistent with his welfare, which is that of the army, and with the maintenance of sound discipline. This is the spirit which the Hohenzollerns love, which Bismarck admires and utilizes, and which makes of one of the most frugal, just and efficient governments in the world in some departments of life an insupportable tyranny.

This, the master evil of North Germany, has been, as we said, enormously intensified by a war the first effect of which has been to justify the system. You say, argue the Junkers, that we are slavishly loyal. Our loyalty has made the empire you desired. You protest against our militarismus, but without it the Turcos would have been ravaging your homes. You denounce our caste arrangements; what are they but bonds of the disciple which has done what all your anarchical chatter has for ages failed to do? There is just enough truth in those arguments to make those who use them positive, and those who deny them hesitate, and for years to come it can hardly be questioned that unless the Kaiser should abandon the Junkers they must prevail. Liberty in Germany, if the Empire continues as victorious as the Confederation, will be further off than ever. But if it does not? Then we conceive the first of the many things that must fall will be North German Junkerism. A great defeat, a raising of the siege of Paris, a retreat without Metz and Strasbourg, and Junkerism will have received its death-blow. Like Napoleonism, its only justification is permanent success. For the repression of all freedom, the extinction of all individuality, the denial of all equality, the stifling of all true naturalness of life, it has but one compensation to offer, efficiency in war, and, that compensation wanting, will no more be borne than a uniform would be permanently borne at a night-dress. It was becoming intolerable before, and now, when it has been reinvigorated, when every band has been pulled tighter and every garment cut sharply to regulation, when the Kaiser is avowedly commander-in-chief, and a diplomatist apologises for mastering Europe by boasting that his highest title is that of major of dragoons, nothing but success, magnificent, unbroken, unmistakable, can give it continued success. And yet there are English liberals, men jealous of a monarchy, which is to the Prussian what a cap is to a helmet, men intolerant of an aristocracy, which, compared with the Prussian, is what Lord Granville is to Bismarck, who half wish that Chanzy should not break through that beleaguering line.

WASHING AWAY.

Perfidious Albion to be Swallowed by the Sea.

[From The Pall Mall Gazette.]

House property must be a precarious investment at Whitby, judging from the great destruction of property that has just occurred there owing to a landslip. A great portion of East Cliff seems to have taken a header into the sea, carrying with it a part of a church-yard, a field and several houses. The last great land slip at Whitby occurred in 1787, and the present one is only a continuation of a process which has been going on for many hundreds of years. The sea is steadily gaining on the land of the east coast of England, especially where the geological formation is not of a kind that offers great resistance. But in its attacks on high rocky coasts, such as Whitby presents, after a long period of gradual undermining a sudden catastrophe ensues. The land cracks at the base, the houses on it slip down, and the rock above cracks and topples over or sinks, abruptly, leaving a vast fissure or depression.

From Hull nearly up to Flamborough the coast is like a bank composed of sand, pebbles, &c., and village after village has been silently swept away. According to Prof. Phillips this waste has been calculated as going on at a rate of about 'two and a half yards in the year, which, upon thirty miles of coast, would amount to thirty acres. One mile in breadth has been lost since the Norman conquest, and two miles since the Romans occupied Eburacum." Kilnsea finally disappeared in 1836. Ravenspurn and Outhorne, with its church and burial ground, have vanished. On old Yorkshire maps the words are still to be seen—"Here stood Auburn, which washed away by the sea;" "Hartburn, washed away by the sea;" "Hyde, lost in the sea." In ancient documents mention is made of other places—Frismerk, Thorlesthrope, Redmayr, Penyssmerk, Upsal, Potterfleet. None of them are to be seen at the present day. On the other hand it is stated that the sea is receding on our western coast. If this double action continues, it may be in the future that Liverpool will find itself an inland town, with a dried up harbor, when Hornsea, Bridlington and Whitby are only names of the past.

SHORT-STORY WRITERS.

One of the Precarious Ways of Getting a Living in the Metropolis.

SOME SAMPLES.

[From the New York Standard.]

Professional writers of short stories and sketches for weekly and monthly publications are more numerous in New York than they are in any other American city. Of publications of that kind there are so many here that the editorial pigeon-holes are continually filled with enough literary gimp and lace to trim the periodical skirts with for many a day.

It may not be altogether out of place to begin with some reference to the prejudice which people in regularly recognized business and professions entertain with respect to the short-story writers as a class. Your long-story writer is regarded as comparatively a decent and respectable member of society, worthy to rank with the novelist, who writes a serial that runs through twelve or eighteen months, and is republished in book form. But your short-story writer is looked upon very much as a vagrant and Bohemian, who has no regular dwelling place, is difficult of access when bills are to be paid, and is a generally irresponsible and unreliable creature. And why is this so? Because, from the nature of the case, the short story writer cannot, as a rule, obtain regular employment in the shape of permanent engagements at a fixed salary. Some few succeed in doing this, but they are very few indeed. The majority write stories in blindness as to whom they shall dispose of them to after the tales are completed. They are often obliged to carry their literary wares around from paper to paper, and to submit them repeatedly to the whims and prejudices of a dozen carping newspaper proprietors, who could not write a decent story between them to save themselves from financial ruin.

To make a decent living through the medium of short-story writing only is no easy matter. Try it. It is a well-known fact that it is much easier to write one long novel that shall run through a dozen weeks or months than it is to compose twelve short tales, the sum of which should correspond in size to that of the one long novel. More labor and more contrivance are required in the elaboration of the dozen brief chronicles than are necessary in the development of the one extended romance. The advantage of the shorter work is that its fate is sooner known. In a week or ten days, or, at most within two weeks, you know whether you are accepted or rejected, and even if the labor of your hands should be altogether despised, you have the consolation of knowing that it cost you the devotion of only a day or two. But after having worked for six or nine months on a novel it is no slight disappointment to find yourself absolutely unable to dispose of it after having left it for examination in the hands of six different editors for six weeks each. Under those circumstances you feel a growing tendency to curse literature as a profession, and to look with favorable eyes upon the retail dry goods business with its papers of pins and yards of sixpenny calico.

Why is it so difficult to write a good short story? Because excellence in that line demands that a great many fine qualities should be expressed in an extremely brief space. The original stories, for instance, that are most affected by the weekly papers, are, on the average, not more than fifteen pages of foolscap in length. Is it a wonder that the majority of these stories are poor? Consider how many rare and first-class qualities, necessary to excellence, are to find adequate representation within those fifteen little pages. The story ought to be interesting both because of the style in which it is written and because of the development of the plot and of the characters. But the brevity of the space at command requires that the writer should permit himself very little freedom in his style; and the same limitation demands that the development of both plot and character should be made by light, quick touches, that indicate what is taking or has taken place, without elaborately describing it. Then the characters must be sharply drawn, and the treatment must be as lucid as plate-glass, and the flavor that is left in memory's mouth, after reading it, must be at once pungent, pure and fresh, like cheese and salad.

You will not need much reflection to determine how many writers of short stories meet such demands as these, or indeed how many understand that to meet such demands is incumbent upon them.

It is not easy to calculate with precision how many professional writers of short stories ply their business in New York city. The word 'professional' is applied in order to distinguish between those writers who write for a living, and those callow and conceited amateurs who play with the pen from time to time for the mere pleasure of seeing their names in print. Some one who has had a great deal of experience among the professional short story writers of this city claims that they may all be numbered within one hundred. Among one hundred people who constantly put their imaginations and their pens in co-operation in order to gain living for themselves, there is naturally great rivalry, and one result of that rivalry is to provoke a vast deal of ingenuity in procuring the material out of which stories are manufactured. Some writers will work up the same ideas, or set of ideas, into half a dozen various forms, and mail the variegated results to half a dozen different papers, using a different *nom de plume* for each. Some are almost morbidly conscientious on the question of working old material over again. When an article has once left their hands they have done with it forever, and nothing will prevail upon them to touch it again, unless it is so associated with other questions as to make it virtually a new topic. Some are very apt at seizing stories and novelettes published in English magazines, and so altering the names of characters and places, confusing the dates, and adding facts and fancies as to place the originals beyond the pale of recognition. These reconstructions, which they call their own, they boldly offer for sale to weekly newspapers that are not very conscientious as to the literary value of what they publish, so that they can get it cheap. Not a few hebdomadal vultures pounce in among the French flock of periodicals (or at least were in the habit of doing so before King William interfered with that strategy), and manage to derive a great deal of nutriment therefrom by means of an easy-working digestive apparatus, known as "adaptation." Perhaps a dozen writers out of the entire lump are indebted for the material of their stories to such facts as they have either observed themselves or have observed from the experience of others, and to such fancies as germinate and blossom in their own minds. A very few of these professional short story writers take an honest pride in their work, make it a labor of love, grow interested in the characters they reproduce or invent, and put on such finishing touches as an artist might adorn the dewy landscape on his canvass with. The short story writer who does this, however, is generally fit for better things, and by-and-by some influential man who recognizes his worth will go to him and say, "Friend, come up higher."

Short story writing is not a lucrative profession. You never hear of a poor young man's going into it and coming out a millionaire. It cannot boast its Stewarts, its Astors, its Vanderbilts or even its Fisks. It never yet has been truthfully said of a professional short-story writer: "Mr. Slumkins commenced writing for the weekly newspapers, a friendless young man, without family, without influence, with nothing but the parental blessing (which had no exchangeable value whatever), a constitutional tendency to push himself, and that wonderful imaginative vein which he has since so successfully worked in the columns of the Harum Scarum Weekly, and which has raised him to his present proud position among the drivers of fast horses, the dwellers in marble halls and other members of the self-created aristocracy of America." No American concocter of short stories for the daily or weekly newspapers has ever yet had this said of him, and probably none ever will. The man who writes one short story per week, and gets five or ten dollars for it, is not likely soon to realize the nucleus of a large fortune.

And that is about what the average price of short stories for weekly papers is. In a few cases, where writers of some reputation have permanent positions upon well known weeklies of very large circulation, the salaries paid are very respectable. In these cases the short-story writer is paid as much as $25 per week, and the writer of a weekly poem, two or three verses long, as much as $10. The poem may not be a work of genius, but it is neat and graceful; it "suits" the proprietor of the newspaper, the study of whose life is what will "suit" the public, and the number of poets whose receipts from their poetry average $10 per week is very, very small. The complaint among the short story writers is that they are paid so little. The publishers, unless they take a serial, which they require a great deal of persuasion to be made to take, do not generally care for stories more than a column and a quarter long. Five dollars per column being the average for original stories and three dollars per column for translations, it will readily be seen that this mode of getting a living is not the most lucrative in the world. And yet how people rush into it! How every girl, who has just left boarding school; how every red-eyed needle-woman, who has almost literally worked her fingers to the bone, thinks that if she could get a hearing she would in time cut as good a literary figure as Miss Appodie, the charming poetess, or Mrs Oppesite, the irresistible sketch writer.

Some of these story-writers, what forlorn and woe-begone looking creatures they are! Where did this woman get her fashions from? What is the reason that man cannot be persuaded to clean his nails and show a spotless shirt bosom? And then the manners! In what other class of people will you discover such a mixture of superciliousness and sensitiveness as you will in the professional short story-writer? Look at this girl with the carroty hair and the immense chignon. She has plenty of sulphur in her constitution, you may be sure of that. She wears a red bonnet shrouded with a green vail, and adorned inside with yellow roses. Her hands are encased in long yellow kid gloves, the fingers of which project half an inch beyond her nails and curl up at the ends. She evidently thinks, as she comes mincing in, that she is got up in an absolutely unapproachable style. She comes to ask whether a story of hers, left for examination a week or so ago,

NEW YORK STORE.

SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES' UNDERWEAR!

Night Gowns, Chemise, Drawers, Skirts, &c.

A competent lady is in charge of this department, and will take pleasure in showing the stock, which is being closed out at 75 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

S. BARKER & CO.

has been accepted. The managing editor takes from a near pigeon-hole a manuscript roll, which he hands to her, with a few polite words of rejection. "Oh, I don't need no sweetening down! You needn't try to sweeten me down!" exclaims Miss Carrott Color, and walks out with an added air of injured dignity in her mincing gait. This description is a literal reproduction of what is frequently witnessed. Here is a raw-boned, flaunting-looking woman, on the shady side of thirty. A strict adherence to the truth would probably justify the remark that she will never see forty again; but let that pass. She wears an old-fashioned black-lace vail, with figures like strawberries on it, and through the vail you can see that her cheeks are painted and her eyebrows made up. The woman has never entered your office before—supposing you to be the editor—but in three minutes she is talking to you as familiarly as though she were your landlady and you hadn't paid your board. She has brought some poems that she wants you to publish and pay for. Miserable attempts of poetry they are, but she is determined to get the money out of you if talking will extract it. She rattles on as though the *cacoethes scribendi* had got into her tongue, and comes the same dodge over you that the biblical widow did over the unjust judge. You may get rid of her for once, but by her continual coming she wearies you, and in the end you take her poetry in order to get rid of her palaver.

One or two samples more and we have done with our specimens. Observe this interesting couple—this woman with the Oriental eyes, hanging on the arm of this improvident-looking man. Professional story writers both of them, and man and wife at that. Their married relations are a mutual admiration society of two. He thinks she is a George Sand and an Elizabeth Barrett Browning whom the world has not yet recognized, and she will go to her grave under the impression that he is a Victor Hugo trampled under foot by an undiscerning world. Let us leave them to the delusion, since they are happy in it. Every new newspaper that is started, every transcendental, impractical literary enterprise that has impossibility written upon its every struggle after success, numbers them among the adventurers that are engulfed in it. They trot affectionately around together all over the city, two hard-working, industrious, persevering souls, believing devoutly in one another and themselves.

Our last specimen of a short-story writer is representative of a peculiarly winning class. She is very young, very pretty, very well-dressed, very well spoken and very ladylike. Five verys, you will notice, but they all apply to her. She can scarcely be more than one-and-twenty. Her voice is as small, penetrating and mellow as a silver bell. She looks as fragrant and delicate as a peach-blossom, and she writes singularly well. She uses the well of English undefiled, and her imagination is the moss-covered bucket which hangs in that well, and which she constantly replenishes with sparkling burdens. She writes a good deal for weekly papers, but she is not unknown among the monthlies. Some day she will obtain that desirable elevation "a permanent place in American literature." Whether you accept or reject her stories, she has nothing whatever to say beyond the mere formalities connected with the business that brings her to your office. Her language never approaches familiarity, and you never falter in your conviction that she is a pure, sweet, healthy, human girl, with a strongly marked talent for writing.

To conclude, story writing cannot, with truth, be called a desirable mode of making a living, unless a permanent position and a fixed regular salary aid the conditions upon which the business is conducted. As a means of eking out a salary, derived from some kindred occupation, or as a means of supplying little superfluous luxuries which are beyond the compass of one's regular income, story writing is not to be despised. But practical, respectable people will always feel a compassion (unless their practicality and respectability are too intense to have allowed that tender emotion to survive) for the man or woman who is absolutely dependent for bread and butter upon the caprices of newspaper publishers; and your short-story writer, who has no assured position and no other means of support, will always retain something of the Bohemian look.

FREAK OF NATURE.

Photography Without the Aid of Mortal Operators.

[From the Sandusky Register.]

The question which seemed to agitate the ghost-believing portion of the community yesterday was whether one of these spirits which haunt deserted houses and nightly stalk abroad through graveyards was on a visit to Sandusky. So rumor said on the street at rather an early hour yesterday morning, and the particular locality of his visitation was announced to be the Lake House. Soon a motly crowd of men, women and children, old and young, credulous and incredulous, turned their steps toward the spot, eager to ascertain what was the wonderful object reported to be visible on a window-pane in the third-story of the hotel. The object was found to be the image, or rather a photograph, of a young lady's face impressed on the glass, and so distinctly as to be recognized by all who had seen the original as that of a young lady by the name of Lula Thayer, residing in New Orleans, who, in company with her mother and sisters, spent the summer season at the Lake House, occupying the room in which the window is located. This window being near the corner of the building, affords a view of Water street toward the west. Miss Thayer was in the habit of sitting at the window for hours at a time, looking out upon the street, and the photograph so represents her. The image is perfect, and so distinct as to be visible at a distance of several rods in a moderate sunlight. That it is nothing more nor less than a photograph, the result of moisture, light, and chemical action there can be no doubt. It was so pronounced by the artist, Mr. Epler, and others, who made a close examination. The image is not visible from the inside of the window, though quite distinct to the eye at a distance not more than a foot on the outside. It cannot be rubbed off, as was thoroughly tested by several. It was also found that the placing of a black cloth back of the pane increased its distinctness very materially. All these facts clearly prove that it is a genuine photograph, though taken by nature and without the aid of an artist, and that it is similar in all respects to those images which sometimes appear on the negative glasses of the photographer, even after they have been thoroughly cleaned by means of alcohol.

There have occurred cases similar to this, though they are rare indeed. The strange phenomenon was discovered by Mr. Voltaire Scott, who lives directly across the street, and was visited by hundreds of persons during the day curious to learn what it was. It had been seen by numbers of persons previous to its discovery by Mr. S. who, supposing it to be a real person in the room, had paid no attention to it.

It is indeed a curiosity well worth seeing, and it is due to the wonderful progress which has been made in the knowledge of chemical science and the application of its principles, as displayed in the art of photography, that we do not attribute it to witches, ghosts, hobgoblins and the yawning of graveyards.

TELEGRAMS.

Judge Byron Paine, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, died yesterday, after a painful illness of some weeks.

A Boston dispatch says there is no foundation for the report of the resignation of Oliver Ames as President of the Union Pacific railroad.

Daniel Woffington's cotton mill, at the falls of the Schuylkill, in Pennsylvania, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $25,000. Insurance $20,000.

A switchman named Pearce, in the employ of the Illinois Central railroad at Cairo, in attempting Monday night to couple cars, caught his foot in the frog of the switch and was run over and killed.

Hon. Wm. Windom was yesterday elected U. S. Senator from Minn., his term commencing on the 4th of March next. The vote stood 13 to 9 in the Senate and 30 to 14 in the House—two Republicans bolting.

Hon. Lot. Morrill was re-elected United States Senator for Maine yesterday, receiving in the Senate 26 votes to 1 for Abram Sanborn. In the House, the vote was 99 for Morrill, 27 for Sanborn and 6 for Governor Chamberlain.

The Senate of Virginia yesterday, by an almost strict party vote, appropriated six hundred dollars for the purchase of a picture of General Lee, and, by the same vote, refused an appropriation for the purchase of a picture of George H. Thomas.

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning both Houses of the Illinois Legislature voted for United States Senator. In the Senate the vote was as follows: Thomas S. Turner, Dem., 18; John A. Logan, Rep., 32. In the House 71 votes were cast for Mr. Turner, 90 for Logan and 2 for Snyder.

The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut yesterday renominated the present State officers by acclamation. For Governor, James E. English; Lieutenant Governor, Julius Hotchkiss; Secretary of State, Thomas M. Waller; Treasurer, Charles M. Pond; Comptroller, Seth H. Logan.

Not the Way to Promote Harmony.

[From the N. Y. Standard.]

It is to be regretted that the Tribune finds it necessary to call Senators Morton and Conkling "superserviceable brawlers," who made "night hideous" in the Senate. This is hardly the way to promote harmony in the Republican party.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1871.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

A negro child in Lexington finds that concentrated lye is not good for digestion.

Anderson county, in Democratic convention, at Lawrenceburg, Monday, instructed for Hon. G. W. Craddock, of Frankfort, for Governor.

Mark Quinn, an employe of the Eastern Kentucky railroad, while crossing the bridge over the Big Sandy, fell through and broke his neck. This is the first fatal accident that has happened on this road.

An Allen-county correspondent of the Bowling Green Democrat says that the mail contractor on the Scottsville and Bowling Green route is going to run his stage to Glasgow, and carry the mail to Bowling Green by horse.

Arabella writes to the editor of the Greenupsburg Independent asking him if he is a "Benedick or no." The editor of that spicy sheet soberly, unhesitatingly, and deliberately replies, "We are a—'no.' Now bring on your bears."

Thompson Scroggins, for shooting the negro, Strother Trumbo, near Frankfort, was yesterday held to answer in the sum of $3 000, which, not being given, he was committed to jail. The condition of Trumbo was pronounced favorable yesterday by his physicians, with reasonable hopes for his recovery.

The Lexington Press has the following notice of a centenarian: "Mrs. Moore, living on the Versailles pike, about three miles out, was 101 years old on last Saturday, and what is very remarkable, besides her great age, she enjoys all of her faculties unimpaired, and applies herself still to her household duties. Her eyesight failed some years ago, and was then renewed, and she is now able to read fine print, which she does daily, and does much of her own sewing. The neighbors all come in and bring the old woman presents every birthday, which she heartily enjoys."

The colored citizens of Fayette county in meeting adopted resolutions referring to the maltreatment of their race by Kuklux and the inadequacy of the present laws to protect them. The resolutions were of a perfectly pacific character, and among them we find the two following: "Resolved, That we respectfully call on the local civil authorities to protect us in our rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, to which every citizen is by the law of the land entitled. Resolved, That it is our desire and wish to remain in the State of our birth, and live in peace with those with whom we have so long been identified; that we are ready and willing to supply the necessary labor of which the country stands so much in need. All we ask is a fair compensation, protection in our rights, immunity from insult and personal injury." At the conclusion of the meeting a committee of three was appointed to state their grievances at Frankfort.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Admiral Semmes will lecture in Marion, Alabama, on the 27th inst.

Thousands of the citizens of Virginia and North Carolina are preparing to emigrate to Texas in the spring.

The mean temperature at Lookout Mountain during December was 37 degrees. The highest was 67 and the lowest 2 degrees.

The hogs of North Carolina are dying rapidly from a new and fatal disease which has lately made its appearance.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, intends to remove permanently to Memphis after the present session of the State Legislature.

Last Friday was observed by the negroes of North Carolina as a day of fasting and prayer for the delivery of "Massa Bill Holden" from impeachment.

H. M. Turner, the notorious negro Radical of Georgia, has issued a call for a mass convention of suffrage-slingers to meet in Atlanta on the 1st of February.

The patriotic young men of Natchez, Miss., were making New-Year's calls, instead of working at the polls, while a negro was being elected Mayor of the city.

The troubles in South Carolina continue. The negroes in various portions of the State are burning and killing at a rate which must be very gratifying to loyalty.

The State Survivors' Association of South Carolina are taking steps to have a complete list published of those who were killed or died in the Confederate cause during the war.

In Christiansburg, Virginia, a few days since a respectable colored man attempted to blow out his brains because his step-daughter had eloped with a man he did not like.

There appears to be a scarcity of leaf tobacco in Virginia. The Petersburg Courier has been informed by tobacconists that some of them have been compelled to close their factories for the want of raw material.

The Legislature of Louisiana is unusually lucky. A burglar entered the house of Gov. Warmoth recently and carried off the manuscript of his message. It is the prevailing opinion that the thief has since committed suicide.

As a preacher's wife in the vicinity of Duck River station, Tenn., was going to a neighbor's house recently, she observed an immense flock of crows fighting a large horned owl. She had the owl killed, and it measured four feet from tip to tip.

Mr. Carey Cox, of Monroe county, Georgia, comes of a remarkable family. At a family meeting of the Coxes, in 1856, two hundred and fifty-two were present, and more than sixty of the descendants of Mr. Cox's father served in the Southern army.

An enterprising farmer in Maury county, Tennessee, has bought a fine steam apparatus and boils by steam all the food he feeds to his pigs, horses, cattle and hogs. He says he can cook enough food in half a day for all the stock in the neighborhood. He claims that one bushel of food cooked by steam will do an animal more good than five bushels eaten raw.

At the recent meeting at Lynchburg of the Executive Committee of the Army of Northern Virginia, it was resolved to take steps to procure reports from survivors of all battles, orders, inspectors', quartermasters' and commissaries' reports, etc., for publication; also that Major Robert Stiles be requested to collect the evidence and prepare a memoir relative to the Dahlgren-Kilpatrick raid on Richmond in the spring of 1864.

If the Louisville Commercial really had negro testimony near its heart it would leave the fight to us. But it has not. It relies on Judge BALLARD and the Federal Court, the United States Marshal and the civil rights bill. Oh, ho!

The Ames Plow Manufacturing Company claim that when they suspended they had eight millions of dollars over and above their liabilities. How a parcel of intelligent human beings with that much money could fool away their time in making plows is one of the strangest things in the world. Give us half the amount, and we'll agree never to make another agricultural implement as long as we live. But it must be paid in cash or first-class negotiable paper.

Zion's Herald, the politico-religious organ of the more bigoted of the New England Puritans, says of BRET HARTE: "Gamblers, harlots, thieves, murderers, men so vile as to have no trace of even good humor, sulky and villainous, entirely and completely, are sent by him to Heaven." It is a little singular that the editor of the Herald should object to the sending of such people to Heaven. They could certainly be sent to no place where he would be less likely to meet them.

The Louisville Commercial wants to know what Federal law places the negro in Kentucky above the white man. All laws enacted for the special benefit of the negro do so. They may not do so in word, but they so operate. The Federal courts, as organized, are prejudged in the negro's favor, and are bound to be so as long as the negro can come with a grievance. The mere friction of party interests and party feeling would produce that as the courts are now organized, even if the laws did not.

A careful estimate shows that, within the last thirteen months, the Washington dispatches announcing the intended resignation of Secretary FISH have cost the Western newspapers $247 87 1-2 each. We wouldn't mind paying that sum for the truth in a case of this sort, but we don't like to pay it for the transportation of an article of rumor that can be turned out here just as well as in Washington. We have had the thing stereotyped and shall continue to print it regularly once a week, whether it comes any more or not.

There is no word in Kentucky which is so unpopular as "negro suffrage." Consequently that is the title which the Louisville Commercial applies to a proposal which looks to the modification of our rules of evidence so as to admit the testimony of all classes of people. Really the Commercial is more apprehensive that the present Legislature will pass the law than we had supposed. It is afraid that the Legislature will pass it and take it out of the canvass of next summer. That, the Commercial thinks, would be hard on the Republicans. It wants to defeat its passage, to introduce it into our State politics, to divide the Democracy on it and so to go in and win. That is its game. Ah, ha?

Breckinridge and Cincinnati.

We have received a communication animadverting somewhat severely upon the course of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE in the matter of the Cincinnati railroad bill. The writer thinks that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE should not have accepted a fee from Cincinnati, nor given his name and influence to the Ferguson scheme. As this is one of a number of criticisms of the same tenor which we have declined to publish, we notice it in order to discountenance the false notion and spirit which it embodies.

It seems to us absurd to question the conduct of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE in this business. He has not only pursued the line of his duty as an attorney, but consulted his undoubted right of opinion, and nothing could be more intolerant than that people should reproach him because they differ from him. No such feeling is entertained in Louisville. On the contrary, we would not sacrifice a man like BRECKINRIDGE for a dozen such cases; and, so far from sympathizing with the tendency to personal disparagement contained in the letter of our correspondent, we are the rather disposed to resent it as unjust in itself and to stigmatize it, "on general principles," as at once both ignorant and illiberal.

A man's free choice to pick which side he pleases on public questions, without subjecting himself to the ascription of evil motives, is the first axiom of free thought and a free fabric. Its observance is, above all else, what we most need in our discussions; and, as Gen. BRECKINRIDGE's present attitude has raised up no more constant antagonists than ourselves, and as we are as little likely to recede from our position as others, we desire to apply to him, and with all possible emphasis, a rule which we claim in our own behalf, and have constantly urged and practiced.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE has certainly done nothing unworthy of himself or his record; he has presented his case with fairness and ability; and if he fails, as we are quite sure he will, it will be because of the impossibility of ridding the Frankfort bill of the burdens inevitable under the Ferguson bill. As we have repeatedly said, these burdens form our sole objection to the measure. Strip it of them and we will support it. We do not oppose it at the instance of any local interest. Its passage would, we think, absolutely prove a benefit to Louisville. It would stimulate our railway enterprises, push through the Chattanooga project, compel the Louisville and Nashville road to complete its Knoxville connections, and otherwise stir up the genius of competition. Our reason for opposing the bill refers to a question of State policy, and would be as strong from a Maysville or Paducah stand-point as it is from our present point of observance. We are willing to give Cincinnati a duplicate of any existing charter. We are not willing to give her, or any city, the extraordinary privileges asked of us. If Cincinnati is unable to compete with her rivals because of constitutional obstructions existing in Ohio, that is her misfortune and not our fault. We cannot undertake to amend or evade the constitution of Ohio, or to alter or cut or abridge or splice or square or round or in any wise fit our laws to the laws of Ohio. When Ohio comes to Kentucky Ohio must act under Kentucky laws just as Kentucky would have to act if she went to Ohio. If Cincinnati wants what her State constitution forbids, let her settle that at Columbus, not at Frankfort. We decline to settle it for her. She must not come to us with her hands in fetters and expect us to unloose them. But if she will come free-handed, we shall be glad to see her, and we will give her all that Louisville has ever got, making no discrimination between her and ourselves.

It does seem to us that this is fair and that it is unanswerable. But we should discredit the admitted ability of General BRECKINRIDGE if we denied that he has made out a plausible case and pursued it with an efficiency and force which could hardly have been secured in another. Because he has done this does not justify the censure of those who differ from him, and this feeling is particularly discreditable where ties of old association exist. These, if nothing else, should suggest a more amiable view.

We combat it, however, as we said awhile ago, "on general principles." There is too much of this species of bigotry in our way of dealing with our public men and measures. It is wrong—wrong in sentiment and wrong in tendency—the source of infinite hurt to our morals and transactions and a stigma on our intelligence. It does not make the wisest either wiser or stronger, whilst it deludes and degrades the weak and unwary. It produces bad blood and bad results, and conduces to nothing good whatever, being vile and most abominable. We should judge of measures as measures, and of arguments as arguments. A very good man, like JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, can advance and uphold a very indifferent case, as we have seen, whilst the world has furnished quite a number of examples of very bad fellows who have left us some rare models of truth in religion, philosophy, law, literature and science. We can do the Commonwealth no better service than by keeping this fact before the popular mind as a lesson that teaches us to be liberal and tolerant one to another, for all of us have an equal interest as citizens, and no one has a right to set himself in judgment over his neighbor.

Who is in Fault?

The frequently-recurring outrages in various parts of the country, and the general cry that something should be done to suppress them and to give security to citizens, lead us to inquire, Who is in fault? Who is responsible?

Are the laws defective and insufficient to reach the offenders? If so, the law-makers are in fault. Upon the legislators devolves the responsibility of providing proper and efficient laws for the protection of the citizen and the suppression of crime.

If the laws are sufficient, then the fault is with those whose immediate duty it is to enforce them, within their respective jurisdictions. Who are the persons charged with this duty and clothed with the power? We answer, the local magistracy and constabulary, aided by the citizens whose communities may be invaded by crime. The magistracy and constabulary of one county have no power to execute the laws in another county. If a band of lawless men conspire together and commit some high crime in Jefferson county, it becomes the duty of the civil authorities of Jefferson county to enforce the laws. The magistracy and constabulary and judicial tribunals of Oldham or Shelby, or any other county, are without authority to act in the premises—are wholly powerless. If any citizen, cognizant of such crime and of the perpetrators, withholds the necessary information to enable the officers of the law to proceed according to the requirements of the law, such citizen is responsible for the non-execution of the law.

The responsibility of enforcing the laws against criminals devolves upon the citizens and the local civil authorities. But we are so prone to shirk responsibility, and seek to throw it off on somebody else, that we neglect our individual duty and cry out why doesn't the Governor do something to suppress these crimes? The Governor is made the scape-goat for the sins and omissions of the people. For years the cry has been, why doesn't the Governor do something? Those whose duty it is to act and who have the power and authority to act, try to escape censure by casting the blame upon the Governor.

Such has been the course pursued in reference to the so-called "Kuklux" outrages in Kentucky. We would suggest that the Governor has no authority vested in him under the constitution and laws to arrest any one—to try any one—to punish any one—or to order the same to be done. What do the grumblers want the Governor to do? Is it anything he has power to do? If so, what is it? Let those who complain of the Governor speak out and say what they want done; and then also specify the law under which he has power to do what they desire.

The truth is, and it ought to be known to all, that the Governor has no power or authority to act in such cases, except the power, upon proper information, to offer rewards for the apprehension of criminals. As Governor he has no authority to arrest or order the arrest of anybody. He can issue no process, nor execute any. His powers in such cases are no greater than any private citizen. If he knows of a crime being committed, like any other citizen, he may give information to some magistrate authorized by law to issue process for the arrest of the offender, and have it placed in the hands of an officer authorized to make the arrest. He is as much bound by the laws as other citizens. He is subject to the law, not above the law. And were he to do what many in their excited clamor demand of him, it would be such an usurpation of power as would justly subject him to impeachment. Under our government and system of laws the mode of reaching offenders is fixed and defined. Any other mode than that prescribed by law would be a violation of law. Those who complain about the non-execution of the laws had better look nearer home for the fault. It rests not upon the Governor, but upon those officers who by law are intrusted with the enforcement of the criminal laws; and upon those citizens who can give information as to the perpetrators of such crimes.

It is the duty of citizens all over the country to rise in their strength, and do their best to aid the local magistracy having jurisdiction of such crimes in enforcing the laws, and in short to make the law a shield and protection against such outrages by giving all the information in their possession as to such evil doers, and by giving to the constabulary all necessary aid in arresting and holding the offenders to trial. Quit grumbling, and do your own duty in every community. See that the local civil authorities are properly informed against the offenders and aid them to enforce the laws. Instead of complaining of the Governor, go and complain to the nearest magistrate; for he, and not the Governor, has authority to aid you. If the laws are defective have your representatives in the Legislature to amend them. If they are sufficient, seek the redress they afford, and in the appointed mode. Quit grumbling and go to work to enforce the laws.

The Georgia Railroad Row.

They are just now having a very agreeable little newspaper quarrel down in Georgia over the late leasing of the State railroad to certain parties by the Governor, which some of the press and people go so far as to pronounce a decided swindle. The road, connecting the cities of Atlanta and Augusta, was built and is owned by the State of Georgia. It has always been a losing concern, having paid nothing into the treasury even in the purer and better days of the republic. Since the reign of BULLOCK began, it has been run exclusively as a political machine, and of course at a very heavy loss to the State. In view of these facts, the Legislature some time since passed an act authorizing the Governor to lease it to the highest bidder for a term of twenty years, the lessee or lessees to pay not less than $25,000 a month for it, and give security to the amount of eight millions of dollars. This the Governor did some ten or fifteen days ago. That is to say, he leased the road to a company formed for the purpose of securing and running it; but it is declared that this company was not the highest but the lowest of the two bidders, and it seems that such was actually the case. There were, in point of fact, three bidders, but we are told that as one of them offered no security whatever and wore the aspect of an individual who was bidding merely for the fun of the thing, his bid was not entertained.

One of the companies, composed of Messrs. JOSEPH E. BROWN, E. W. COLE, ALEX. H. STEPHENS and twenty others, including several Northern capitalists, put in a bid of $25,000 a month, and offered ample security. The other bid, that of a company composed of Messrs. SEAGO, DOBBINS, FOSTER BLODGETT and others, was $35,000 a month. This, although the highest, was rejected by Governor BULLOCK, on account, it is alleged, of the insufficiency of the security offered, and that of Messrs. BROWN, COLE, STEPHENS & Co. was accepted.

The transaction was at once denounced as a fraud upon the people of the State, and some of the friends of Mr. STEPHENS expressed themselves as greatly surprised that he should have had anything to do with it. This called forth a letter from that gentleman, in which he explained how he happened to become one of the lessees; an explanation which can hardly have failed to satisfy his friends that if there had been anything in the shape of fraud connected with the matter, he, at least, was not knowingly a party to it. Soon after the publication of this letter Mr. STEPHENS became convinced, it would seem, that there really was a taint of decay somewhere within the dominions of his Majesty of Denmark—that there was, in short, something wrong in the transaction between the Governor and the lessees of the road—and he immediately withdrew from the company. And this action on the part of Mr. STEPHENS, of course, brought out ex-Governor BROWN, the President of the company, who, unlike the laws, is never silent in the midst of arms. In a long letter addressed to Mr. STEPHENS, he gives a full history of the affair, from the beginning to the end—or to the end if the end has been reached, which is hardly probable. According to his statement, when Messrs. SEAGO, DOBBINS, BLODGETT & Co. handed in their bid they offered a number of Georgia railroad companies as their securities; that several of the officers of the roads, who were in Atlanta at the time, assured Governor BULLOCK that Messrs. SEAGO, DOBBINS, BLODGETT & Co. had used the names of those companies without authority; that the Governor notified Messrs. S., D., B. & Co. that they must find other security before their bid could be accepted; assuring them that ample time would be allowed them for that purpose; that they failed to offer such security as the Governor was required by law to demand, and that nothing was then left the Governor but to accept the bid of Messrs. BROWN, COLE, STEPHENS & Co., whose security was in every respect satisfactory; and this he accordingly did.

Such, in substance, is the version of the matter given by Gov. BROWN. The statement of Messrs. SEAGO, DOBBINS, BLODGETT & Co. we have not seen, if, indeed, they have made one public. As the affair is likely to come before the courts, the chances are that we shall hear a good deal more of it before it is finally settled. We have given an impartial statement of the case for the benefit of railroad men, for whom it must possess more or less interest. As is well known, Gov. BROWN, as soon as the lease of the road was affected, resigned the office of Chief Justice of the State, and was elected President of the company, Col. COLE at the same time being elected Superintendent of the road. As the matter now stands, the State will receive $600,000 a year from a source from which, under the old *regime*, she received nothing, and, whatever may be said of the merits or demerits of the case in dispute, there is no question that the road is now in the hands of officers who thoroughly understand their business and will not neglect it.

Negro Testimony.

The leading editorial article in the Frankfort Yeoman, of yesterday, is entitled to consideration, as coming from that section of the Kentucky Democracy which has been slowest to concede the changes necessary to put us on a line with the existing order of things around us, and about us, and in the midst of us. Had the views expressed prevailed at the start, we should have had no trouble with this question. It would not have been made a bone of contention; it could not have become an element of disturbance; the cue for an attempt to divide the Democratic party and to drive us from it; the signal for a mass of misrepresentation from the Radicals; the motive and key-note for much civil broil and political uncharitableness. Other questions relating to the negro have settled themselves or been settled by the twin agencies of fraud and force. This question alone remains to plague us, and at the same time to serve the enemy. But if the Legislature will act promptly and courageously, we shall remove it from our councils and it will never be heard of any more. If they do not, it will be introduced into the convention of the 3d of May, it will enter into the canvass for State officers, and it will continue to vex and divide us; but still with the inevitability of finally prevailing as an essential part of our local jurisprudence. The Republican organ in this city has already shown us which way the wind is going to blow. The Legislature should take warning in time, and we are glad to have the Yeoman join us in urging it to action. We copy the Yeoman's article entire:

Regarding the subject of admitting negroes to give testimony in all cases in the State courts as one of jurisprudence, rather than of politics, it has been our aim ever since we have been an editor to withdraw it from the field of political discussion, and to encourage thoughtful men of all parties to view it solely in its relations to the general law of evidence, and free from the passion of heated political differences. For some time after the close of the war, with the altered condition of the negro in his relations to the white race, it was impossible to divest the subject from prejudice, and consequently it came, from being pressed by the Radical party as part of its policy, to be opposed with general uniformity by the Democratic party. A few persons, impelled by their conceptions of abstract right, and without regarding the injurious consequences of pressing it upon an excited people, put it prominently forward, and, though illustrating boldness in arraying strong popular feeling against them for the time, were enabled to make but little headway in furthering their views. Seeing the difficulties which threatened not only the harmony of the Democratic party, but the ultimate settlement of the question upon a basis which would give to the subject the recognition it should be entitled to, if any good is to arise from its ultimate adoption, we wrote an article defining our views and attempting to remove it from the excited field of party discussion and place it upon the higher plane of a legal proposition, to be ultimately decided by the light of calm study, in its relations to the highest interests of justice and the welfare of society.

That article we reproduce elsewhere, and invite attention to it as containing the strong abstract argument in favor of enlarging the sphere of testimony, so as to admit the negro as a witness, and allow his evidence to go entirely to the credibility. As far as the objects of that article went, we succeeded. Leaving no doubt in the mind of any one as to our views of the merits of the subject as a legal proposition, we established the fact that it was one upon which Democrats could think differently, and, divesting it of its political character, presented it as one whose usefulness or ultimate adoption should be decided by time and by the calmer judgment of the people of Kentucky, acting in their own legislative authority.

Two years have passed, and the popular mind of Kentucky has had an opportunity of reflecting upon the question separated from other political issues, until now it can be regarded, not so much as a political right due to the negro, as a remedy of which all persons, white as well as black, could avail themselves to insure the ends of civil as well as criminal justice. We believe the time has come when Kentucky should amend her laws of evidence as to make the testimony of negroes admissible in her courts of justice. The daily observation of every man is constantly bringing to his mind instances in which society suffers from the inability to use the best evidence, whether of a black man or a white man, in establishing justice. It will not do for any one to advance as opposing the argument that a negro cannot tell the truth on oath. Nobody believes this, and it will be found, on the contrary, that everybody, including those who use this argument, acts upon a different hypothesis in all the ordinary affairs of life, and trusts implicitly to the statement of negroes in its most important concerns. In fact, from one, not two days ago, who expressed his opposition on this general ground, we obtained the admission that in coming to attend his legislative duties he had left his family under the sole protection of his negroes, and felt perfect security in their safety. We must look for higher grounds of opposition than this. As to the practical working of negro testimony, we will say that we were practicing law in Arkansas in 1867, when the act was passed by a Southern Legislature, before the reconstruction of the State, and continued for a year to practice under it. This experience failed to discover a case in which injury resulted from the use of negro testimony, and in that State, as well as in all others, it has come to be regarded as essential to the preservation of the rights and interests of all classes of society.

In the same dispassionate strain in which we have viewed the subject, we ask the intelligence of the Legislature of Kentucky to consider it. Perhaps it may not amend the law as suggested. If so, it will not be because the individual judgment of a majority does not sanction it, but because of an apprehension that their constituents do not favor it. This should deter no one, as when a faithful public servant discharges his duty upon a subject like this with the approval of his judgment and conscience, he can well afford to disregard the consequences, and to incur whatever of obloquy may temporarily ensue, looking for vindication of his act, as we shall, to the enlightened judgment of mankind, as shown by the fact that Kentucky is the only State without such provision.

☞ The United States authorities in Florida are getting up a Radical majority in the Legislature by arresting Democratic members and sending them away to be tried for inquiring the price of putty. If the Democrats would hang all the Radical members that deserve it, they would have a larger majority themselves than they would know what to do with.

☞ Five thousand dollars have been subscribed in New York to build a monument to Admiral FARRAGUT. Admiral FARRAGUT deserved such a compliment quite as much as any of his contemporaries; but if this monument business isn't stopped, we shall soon be so crowded that we *will* have to buy or steal Canada and San Domingo, sure enough.

☞ One of the committees of Congress have permitted a squad of ridiculous old women to appear before them and argue the question of female suffrage. And now, what ought to be done with that committee? However, after having endured such an infliction as that, they wouldn't mind hanging, of course.

☞ A theatrical journal asks, "how will the Rev. Mr. SABINE feel when he meets GEORGE HOLLAND in Heaven?" Such a meeting would be rather awkward for one of the parties, to be sure; but fortunately it is not to take place. The Rev. Mr. SABINE has made other arrangements.

☞ A Georgia contemporary thanks one of the members of Congress for "valuable public documents." As it was not the President's message, and as the Patent Office Report is not yet out, we can't imagine what valuable public document it could possibly have been.

☞ Impeacher ASHLEY is lecturing on "Recollections of Men and Measures During Ten Years in Congress." ASHLEY is old enough to know that few of the men and measures of his ten years in Congress are worth a recollection.

☞ Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, says he is not worth five thousand dollars. This is very strange. We were under the impression that the very cheapest of Radical Senators would sell for more than that.

☞ The 4th of March next should be observed as a National day of thanksgiving and prayer—thanksgiving that the Forty-first Congress is dead, and prayer that it may stay so.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ For once only within a year, Schulthess & Co. offer Beargrass Pure Copper Whisky to retailers; therefore attend the sale, January 18th, 19th and 20th.

☞ Wholesale dealers can buy at Schulthess & Co.'s great trade sale lots of five to fifty barrels of Pure Copper "Beargrass" Whisky.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

☞ Coffee-house and saloon-keepers should all attend Schulthess & Co.'s great sale of Pure Copper Beargrass Whisky, January 18th, 19th and 20th.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ **The great sale of whisky to-day by Schulthess & Co. is the first and probably the only opportunity offered small dealers to purchase whisky at wholesale prices.**

S. S. MEDDIS, Auct.

F. Schleifer & Co.'s (of San Francisco) **Pure California Brandy.**

I have great satisfaction in being able to recommend this brandy to my medical brethren as a Pure Wine Brandy, free from all adulterations and substitutions of other spirits or flavorings.
Chas. T. Jackson, State Assayer for Massachusetts. Henry G. Schmidt & Co., 38 Beaver street, New York, sole Eastern Agents.
oc29 d2aw W&Sa3m

☞ Merchants and grocers who purchase whisky at Schulthess & Co.'s sale to-day will find that it will please their customers and that they will want no other in the future but "Beargrass" whisky.

WINTERSMITH'S GREAT REMEDIES, the best medicines of the age, for sale at Saudek & Jones', corner Second and Green, and First and Jefferson. ja13 d6

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de12 eodly

DIED.

HEWITT—On Monday morning, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, of hemorrhage of the lungs, THEODORE, only son of Nicholas and Mary A. Hewitt, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Presbyterian church, corner Eleventh and Walnut streets, this morning, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

COX—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 17, 1871, after a long and painful illness, at the residence of Samuel Belman, Esq., in Nelson county, Ky., Mrs. P. B. Cox, wife of Dr. G. H. Cox, of Louisville, Ky.

She was a true Christian wife, mother and friend. No one knew her but to love and esteem her. M.

SINTON—In this city, on the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., MRS. EMMA SINTON.

Due notice will be given of her funeral.

LECTURES.

Broadway Methodist Church.

BY special request, Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., will lecture, at 7 o'clock this (Wednesday) evening, in the lecture-room, on the subject of MARRIAGE. All interested are invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.

Regular meeting of Azur Lodge No. 25, I. O. O. F. this (Wednesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, when the report of the committee on arrangements for the excursion to Cincinnati, on the 24th inst., will make their final report. Brethren who design accompanying us will please attend, so that we may know what number will visit American Lodge No. 170, at the proposed time. We expect a full attendance. By order of the Noble Grand

WM. H. TINSLEY, Rec. Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

A regular meeting of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 113, will be held this (Wednesday) evening, at the usual hour. By order of the W. M.

J. W. COLSTON, Sec'y.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE

Savings Bank of Louisville.

RESOURCES.

Loans	$127,629 62
Real estate	13,000 00
Suspended debt	167 39
Louisville and Portland canal bonds	50,000 00
Due from banks	105,708 25
Cash	65,495 62
	$362,000 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	17,675 12
Profit and loss	17,827 77
Dividends	551 38
Loan	30,000 00
Individual deposits	195,841 95
Due to banks	4 66
	$362,000 88

Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870.

J. H. RHORER, Pres't.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Louisville, Jan. 17, 1871. [L. S.] CHAS. FRANKE, Notary Public for and in Jefferson county.

At a meeting of the Board, January 4, 1871, John Caperton was appointed President, and J. H. Rhorer, Cashier of the Savings Bank of Louisville. ja18 d5

CITY ORDINANCES.

[No. 2] **AN ORDINANCE**

To improve a portion of the sidewalk on the northside of Kentucky street, from Third street to Fourth street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the sidewalk on the north side of Kentucky street, between Third street and Fourth street, shall be regraded and repaved in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance approved the 5th day of May, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of sidewalks with brick pavement;" and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of the ground fronting the improvement, as provided in ordinance approved the 2?th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 17th day of January, 1871.
JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Louisville Female College.

THIS institution will commence its second session of the present scholastic year on Monday next, Jan. 23. ja18 We&Sa*

Jefferson College, Jeffersontown, Ky.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. The next session of twenty weeks will begin on Monday, the 6th of February, 1871. Terms very moderate.
ja17 d6 SAMUEL G. MULLINS, Principal.

Louisville Female Seminary.

A FEW more day and boarding pupils can now be received if immediate application is made. Address MRS. W. B. NOLD,
ja17 d14 No. 6 Chestnut street.

REMOVAL.

Removed.

LOUISVILLE PLANING MILL, Walter & Struck, from Washington st., bet. Hancock and Clay, to corner of Chestnut and Garden. ja18 deod1m*

Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1871:

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 127
59, 24, 64, 47, 11, 15, 74, 25, 60, 17, 34, 58, 76.

KENTUCKY CLASS 178.
85, 16, 55, 74, 20, 6, 48, 23, 10, 62, 24, 12.

Office No. 65 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my drug and apothecary establishment, situated on the corner of Third and Walnut streets, to Mr. P. F. Smith.
Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870. THOS. E. JENKINS.

P. F. SMITH,
(Successor to Thos. E. Jenkins, M. D.,)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Walnut Sts.,
ja3 d1m LOUISVILLE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Unanswerable Arguments.

Established facts are silent arguments which neither pen nor tongue can shake, and it is upon established facts that the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a health-preserving elixir and a wholesome and powerful remedy, is based. When witnesses come forward in crowds, year after year, and reiterate the same statements in relation to the beneficial effects of a medicine upon themselves, disbelief in its efficacy is literally impossible. The credentials of this unequaled tonic and alterative, extending over a period of nearly twenty years, include individuals of every class, and residents of every clime, and refer to the most prevalent among the complaints which afflict and harass the human family. Either a multitude of people, strangers to each other, have annually been seized with an insane and motiveless desire to deceive the public, or Hostetter's Bitters, for no less than a fifth of a century, have been affording such relief to sufferers from indigestion, fever and ague, biliousness, general debility, and nervous disorders, as no other preparation has ever imparted. To-day, while the eyes of the reader are upon these lines, tens of thousands of persons of both sexes are relying upon the Bitters as a sure defense against the ailments which the present season engenders, and their confidence is not misplaced. The local potions which interested dealers sometimes endeavor to foist upon the sick in its stead, are everywhere meeting the fate that is due to fraud and imposture, while the demand for the great vegetable specific is constantly increasing.
ja16 d3MW&F&w1

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine

COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Waste no time with medicines that offer only temporary relief, but at once procure this specific. Our brand of Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be superior to any other, we being the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists everywhere.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia.
se3 W&Saly

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE

Does cure Bronchitis, Consumption, all Lung Diseases and Spitting of Blood, and strengthen and build up the system to a healthy condition. This has been tested by Prof. Trosseau in two thousand cases, in the Hospitals of Paris, in which it cured nearly every case; and in this country physicians are daily ordering and commencing it to their patients. It has made some astonishing cures. One bottle will prove its efficacy. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sent by express to any address.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
ap13 Wedly 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Dr. SCHENCK advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose, in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times, but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State—out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more Southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1869, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive—embracing every possible phase of lung disease—has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more Northern latitudes. It is a well-established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the Southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected, even slightly is, to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well—provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease, if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhea ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
oc21 deodly-MW&F

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Dickel & Hooge, carrying on the Jewelry business on Main, between Second and Third, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Lewis Hooge has assumed all the liabilities of the late firm, and will continue the business as heretofore at the old stand.
GEO. DICKEL,
LEWIS HOOGE.
Louisville, Jan. 16, 1871. ja18 d1m

Notice.

MR. JAMES E. GORIN, late of Glasgow, Ky., is admitted a partner with us in the warehouse tobacco business from this date. PAGE & CO.
Jan. 12, 1871. ja12 d10

Notice.

H. D. NEWCOMB this day retires from the firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. The undersigned will continue the business under the same firm and style as heretofore.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB,
GEORGE C. BUCHANAN,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1871. ja3 d1m

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name and style of Gardner & Miller, to conduct a Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, at No. 247 West Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, north side.
A. HENRY GARDNER,
NICHOLAS MILLER.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1871.

Thankful for the past favors bestowed upon us, we beg to assure our friends and customers of our appreciation of the same, and hope by prompt attention to business to merit their future patronage.
ja1 d1m GARDNER & MILLER.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Julius Dorn and Louis Barkhouse, under the style and firm of Dorn, Barkhouse & Co., expires this day by limitation.
Dec. 31, 1870. DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.

REFERRING to the above, I hereby inform my friends and the trade that I shall continue the Wholesale Liquor business at the old house, No. 11 Second street. ja1 d30 JULIUS DORN.

I have become proprietor of the assets and have assumed the liabilities of the firm.
JULIUS DORN.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

I HAVE just received a full stock of

Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Embroidered Chemise Bands and Yokes;
Linen and Cotton Trimmings;
Lace Reviere, Tape Trimmings;
Lace and Muslin Chemisettes;
Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs;
Corsets, Infants' Embroidered Dresses & Waists;
Also Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 00;

AT

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
de31 103½ FOURTH ST

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT
Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen; for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.

Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. au22 We&Su

G. PAYNE,
Seventh Street, Oakland,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacturer of Bale Rope, Packing Yarn, Spun Yarn, Sash Cord, Broom Twine, Spring Twine, Sewing Twine, &c.
Factory, Seventh st., Oakland. ja11 deod?*

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Hamilton Ormsby } In Chancery, No. 23,4[illegible].
On petition.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the north side of Main street, beginning at a point about 126 feet east of Tenth street, and running thence northwardly 210 feet; thence at right angles eastwardly 27 feet; thence southwardly 210 feet to Main street; thence westwardly with Main street 27 feet to the beginning.

Also another lot of ground in said city, on the east side of Third street, part of 20-acre lot No. 5, containing a front of 60 feet on Third street, running east 200 feet to an alley; thence with said alley 60 feet; thence west 200 feet to Third street; thence south 60 feet to the beginning, being lots numbered 18 and 19 on a plan of said ground made out by John T. Gray.

Also another lot of ground in Louisville, Ky., situated on the east side of First street, having a front of 102½ feet on First street, beginning 247½ feet south of Walnut street and extending eastwardly parallel with Walnut street 223 feet to East street; thence northwardly with East street 102½ feet to an alley; thence westwardly with said alley 223 feet to First street; thence southwardly with First street 102½ feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
ja18 d5

Marshal's Sale.

C. E. McReynolds, Guardian, &c., } In Chancery, No. 24,105.
On petition.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1871

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months,

2 lots of ground belonging to Mary Bell McReynolds, situated in the city of Louisville, Ky., and described as follows: A lot on the north side of Broadway, beginning 66 feet east of Wenzel street, extending thence eastwardly with Broadway 108 feet; thence north 160 feet; thence northwardly to the alley next north of Broadway; thence west with said alley 64 feet, more or less, to Brent's lot; thence south 1?? feet to the beginning. Another lot, beginning at the southeast intersection of Wenzel and Kellar streets, extending thence south with Wenzel street 148½ feet; thence east with an alley 89 feet; thence northwestwardly 161 feet, more or less, to Kellar street, near the corner of Wenzel street, and thence on front, more or less, west to said corner.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
ja18 d5

Marshal's Sale.

George E. Cook against John Hildebrand. } In Chancery, No. 25,687.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A certain tract of land, being and situated in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, and known as lot No. 4 in the partition among Shiveley's heirs, containing 25 acres, more or less, beginning at a stone in the line of the dower tract; thence with the dower tract 72 poles to a stake, and corner to Stowers; thence south 86 W 9 poles to a stake, and corner to lot No. 3; thence N 1 W 41 poles to a stake, and corner to lot No. 5; thence with the line No. 5 97 poles; thence with the line of dower to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
ja18 d5

Marshal's Sale.

E. Z. Webster, Guardian, on petition. } In Chancery, No. 23,835.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville,

A lot or parcel of ground with the improvements thereon, lying in the city of Louisville, Ky., situated on the west side of Eighth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets, having a front on said Eighth street of 33 feet and running back the same width 178 feet to a 12-feet alley. Said lot adjoins the lot of J. M. Armstrong on the north, and the representatives of Miss E. Williams, dec'd, on the south, being the same lot of ground conveyed to Jane E. Webster by Mary E. Lamb and others.

Terms of sale—$2,379 96 cash in hand; $1,201 32 and the costs of this sale to be paid on the 25th day of April, 1871. Any surplus the property may bring, to be paid on the said 25th day of April, 1871, with interest from day of sale.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
ja18 d5

Marshal's Sale.

James Y. Love against Jno. W. Anderson & others } In Chancery, No. 23,735.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A house and lot in the city of Louisville, on the north side of Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, having a front on Jefferson street of 30 feet and extending the same width back 200 feet to Council street, being the same house and lot conveyed by Edward T. Bainbridge to said John W. Anderson by deed, dated Nov. 16th, 1855, recorded in deed book R. R. pages 158 and 159. The interest of said infants to remain a lien on said property until further order of court.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
ja18 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Joseph Short against W. H. Taylor. } In Chancery, No. 21,737.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of land with the improvements and appurtenances thereon, on the south side of Madison street, in the city of Louisville, Kentucky. The western line of said lot is 125 feet east of Jackson street, having a front on Madison street of 2? feet, and running back same width 160 feet to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
ja18 d5

Marshal's Sale.

J. Faris & Co., &c., against Peter Beneit, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,902.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot or parcel of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., being lot No. 10 in square No. 1, in Henderson's subdivision of Bullitt's addition to Louisville. Said lot has a front of 30 feet on the north side of Prentice street, between Fifteenth and Elizabeth streets, by a depth of 150 feet to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
ja18 d5

MEDICINES.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

THE GREATEST AND ONLY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD THAT IS WARRANTED A PERFECT CURE for all kinds of PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, NEURALGIA, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD—entirely vegetable. Call and take back your money in every case of failure. No failure for 12 years. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. Sold everywhere. Send for circular. $1 a bottle. GEORGE H. CARY, Agent, Louisville. sno9 We&Sa6m

RHEUMATISM.

Munroe's Rheumatic Cure.

THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists.
H. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent,
my8 dSuW&Fly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

RIGAUD & Co's PERFUMERY

Patronized by the French Court, and extensively used in all fashionable circles.

KANANGA

THE TOILET WATER OF THE DAY.
Preserves the freshness of the skin and the fairness of the complexion.

MIRANDA SOAP

Gives the skin a delightful silky surface, and is all that can be desired as to perfume.

RIGAUD'S DENTORINE

A dentifrice elixir of unequaled virtues. Sweetens the breath, strengthens the gums, and preserves the teeth from decay.

SOLIDIFIED DENTIFRICE CREAM

A brush dipped in water and Dentorine passed over it produces a soft and unctuous mucilage that gives the teeth a brilliant whiteness.

[illegible]

AND

Miranda Pomade

For preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD'S COLORIGENE

Restoring to the Hair its Original Color.

A vegetable compound; contains nothing injurious; restores the hair to its natural color. Its success is infallible, and it does not stain either the skin or linen.

EXTRACT of YLANG YLANG

MANILLA BOUQUET.

The two favorite perfumes for the handkerchief.

KANANGA NEW JAPANESE PERFUME

The fashionable Perfume, just imported by Messrs. Rigaud & Co.

AGENTS IN LOUISVILLE,

PETER, POWERS & COOPER.

ja13 diawly W

STEAM PUMPS, HAND PUMPS, POWER PUMPS,
For Railroads, Mills, Mines, Breweries, Distilleries, Wells and Cisterns.
Hydraulic Presses, &c.
SAD AND DOG IRONS.
McGowan Brothers,
P. & M. CO.
Send for Circular.
94 and 96 Elm Street,
CINCINNATI, O.
oc13 deod3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nails! Nails!

750 KEGS Belfont brand just received and for sale low by
ja18 d? W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

Pigeons Wanted.

200 PAIRS, immediately, at
ja17 d3 WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

Groceries.

275 HHDS New Orleans Sugar;
350 bbls " Molasses;
1,000 bags Rio Coffee;
In store and arriving and for sale at reduced prices by [ja17 dtf] GLAZEBROOK, GRINSTEAD & CO.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Louis Krieger vs. John Herman's Adm'x. } No. 24,083.

THE creditors of John Herman, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims against his estate before the undersigned, properly proven, on or before the 17th day of February, 1871.
JOHN L. MARSHALL,
ja15 d10 Special Com'r.

New Orleans Sugar.

200 HHDS. N. O. Sugar in store and arriving, for sale by
ja14 d7 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

Coffee.

800 BAGS Fair to Choice Rio Coffee for sale by
ja14 d7 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

New Orleans Molasses.

250 BBLS. Prime New Orleans Molasses for sale
ja14 d7 By D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

Louisville Chancery Court.

S. H. Reid's adm'r vs. S. H. Reid's h'rs & cr's. } No. 23,953.

THE creditors of S. H. Reid, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims against his estate, before the undersigned, properly proven, on or before the 1st day of February, 1871.
ja10 d10 JOHN L. MARSHALL, Special Com.

Louisville Chancery Court.

August Forcht's adm'r vs. August Forcht's h'rs & c., } No. 24,049.

THE creditors of August Forcht, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims against his estate before the undersigned, properly proven, on or before the 3d day of February, 1871.
ja10 d10 JOHN L. MARSHALL, Special Com.

Notice.

CITY WEIGHER AND INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.—On and after this date, and until further notice, I will be found at my office, No. 16 Third street, between Main and the river, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Persons desiring my services as Weigher or Inspector will please call as above.
Respectfully, JOHN C. GIES.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4—dtf

Copper Whisky.

150 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 5 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

MEDICAL.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Essays for Young Men, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa. no9 We&Sa6m

AVOID QUACKS—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York. de25 deod6mMoWeFr

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Remedies.—Use these only, and save time, health, and money. $1,000 reward for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 1, cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Cutaneous Eruptions, Copper-colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c. It is the greatest Renovator, Alterative, and Blood Purifier known—removes all mercury from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 2, cures mercurial affections, rheumatism in all its forms, and gives immediate relief in all cases. Price of either No. 1 or 2 $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Antidote, a radical cure for all urinary derangements. Price $3 per bottle.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Elixir d'Amour, a radical cure for nervous or general debility in old or young, imparting energy with wonderful effect. Price $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

Send money by Express, or order goods through your Druggist, and you will meet with no loss. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "Dr. Richau's Golden Remedies, D. B. Richards, Sole Proprietor," blown in glass of bottles. Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS, 228 Varick street, New York.

For sale by WM. W. SMITH, Sixth and Market streets, Louisville, Ky. no28 dMW&Fr&woowly

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases. GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time. SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured. MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times the whole charges. Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients. FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured. FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $2. Best quality of Male Safes, $? each—5 for $3. Medical Pamphlet sent FREE. Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. ja30 d3

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition. Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.	PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1861 By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken, and at half the cost necessary under the old system of treatment. All medicines furnished, thus shielding the patient from exposure and extravagant charges for medicines. Also, agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills. Sent on receipt of price—Two Dollars per box. A fine assortment of extra Male Safes, Bandages, Trusses and Braces for male and female always on hand. Price of Safes—Single one, $1; half dozen, $3; or $5 per dozen, sent securely sealed on receipt of price, with directions. Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. and 7 to 9 at night. Sundays from 2 to 4 P. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au7

DOCTOR WHITTIER,
617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Chronic Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, sent by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All that the [illegible], doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

DR. GATES'
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habits or arising from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully guarantee a speedy and permanent cure. Consultation free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Caprand's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstructions of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

Also M. La Craux French Powders, guaranteed. Price by mail $2 and 3 stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs.
112 codtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

DRY GOODS.

Duck and Osnaburg.

36, 45, and 60-inch Heavy Duck, for wagon covers;
10 bales 40-inch Rocky Mountain Duck;
10 bales Bear Ravens Duck;
Nos. 4, 5, and 6 Mt. Vernon Duck;
10 bales 10-ounce Ontario Duck;
50 bales Osnaburgs, assorted brands;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
ja13 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Cassimeres and Tweeds.

50 PIECES Harris' Fancy Cassimeres, assorted;
75 do Ellis Mills do do;
60 do Bullon do do;
50 do Willow Glen do do;
25 do Peabody Mills do do;
50 do Fishers' All-wool Tweeds;
100 do Leicester do do;
50 do Richmond do do;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
ja13 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Dress Goods.

10 CASES Corded Alpacas, assorted colors;
15 do Pacific Plain Alpacas, assorted colors;
15 do Delaines do do;
200 pcs Bonjour All-wool Delaines, ass'd colors;
25 cases Colored Alpacas, assorted;
10 do Black do do;
15 do Pure Mohair do do;
300 pieces Plaid Dress Goods do;
200 do Empress Cloths, do;
250 do French Merinoes, do;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
ja13 70 and 72 Sixth street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 [illegible]
Six Months	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
One month	[illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	[illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each	[illegible]
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	[illegible]
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[Nov. 20, 1870.]	Arrive.
6 00 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:50 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	8:05 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail	1:40 P. M.
8:25 A. M.	Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail	3:10 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:35 A. M.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 5:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 6:10 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 7:50 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 9:00 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ Sleeping car on 12:30 A. M. train will be in depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

n20 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville and Cincinnati
SHORT-LINE R. R.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	3 10 a m	11 30 p m
Cincinnati Fast Line "	5 30 a m	6 15 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	3 55 p m	12 30 p m
Cin. Night Express, ex Saturday	11 20 p m	5 24 a m
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	5 35 a m	6 40 p m
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	3 00 p m	10 55 a m
Lagrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday	4 55 p m	8 05 a m

Sleeping Cars on 11:10 P. M. Round-trip tickets to Cincinnati at reduced rates. By applying at company's offices, Third and Main streets, Louisville, Galt House, and Willard Hotel, or Depot, corner of Brook and Jefferson streets, telegrams to secure sleeping-car berths to Eastern cities will be sent free.
de12 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

Shelby Railroad Company.

Leaves Louisville (via the Short-line) 8:30 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. Leave Shelbyville 8:15 a. m. and 1:45 p. m. Passengers taking the 3:55 p. m. train from Louisville and the 8:15 a. m. from Shelbyville go through without change of cars. Trains 8 30 a. m., from Louisville, 2:30 p. m., from Shelbyville, are mixed trains from Anchorage and Shelbyville. de12

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
North, East, and West,
VIA THE
Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

8:35 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan-Handle.

2:30 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis, in Pullman's palace cars; to Chicago in splendid day and sleeping cars; and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change, in Wagner's drawing-room day and sleeping cars.

11:20 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

NOTICE.—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot at 2:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale and sleeping cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third sts., and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.
November 20, 1870.

THE
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago
RAILWAY

IS now running its trains direct to and from Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. By this arrangement passengers avoid the tedious omnibus transfer heretofore experienced.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

Leaving Bridge Depot at .... 9:15 A. M.
Arrive at " " at .... 9:00 P. M.

Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at their office at the Bridge Depot.
M. SLOAT, Gen'l Sup't.
S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A. se24 dtf

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Fourth st., bet. Main and Sycamore,
Cincinnati, O.
J. J. McGRATH (formerly of Louisville Hotel), Prop'r
no9 d3m

St. Charles Hotel.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned having effected a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for the term of ten years, are now engaged in thoroughly renovating and refurnishing the house for occupation on or about the 20th proximo. It is our purpose to make the St. Charles THE hotel of the South, and no expense will be spared or attention omitted to secure this object.
R. E. RIVERS,
HENRY B. FOLEY,
FITZ LONSDALE.
New Orleans, Oct 1870.
oc31 dtf

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.
U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON........ PROPRIETORS.
This Hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc17 dtf

C. C. WILLARD,
EBBITT HOUSE,
WASHINGTON D. C. oc9 d1y

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS
Late Governor of Ky.
BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE........ KENTUCKY.

THE above law firm, composed of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, in which last-named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the courthouse. ja1 dtf

THOMAS WILSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
321 Four-and-a half st., Washington, D. C.,
PROSECUTES claims against the United States exclusively before the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of the United States. au16 d2awly

GEO. V. HOWK. CHAS. D. HOWK
G. V. HOWK & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
Office, No. 111 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.,
WILL give personal attention to legal business of all kinds in the city of Louisville, and in southern Indiana. de13 d3m

BUSINESS CARDS.

CEMETERIES, GARDENS & PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by B. Grove, Cemetery Engineer, 26th st. ja1 d1m*

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. ml.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 ? st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERR, Prop's

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

DENTISTRY.

J. P. CANINE,
DENTIST,
And Manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. [illegible] dtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. R. ROSEN
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se8 dtf

J. H. MONTGOMERY,
No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth,
IS the most reliable place in the city to have your Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, and Colors Restored on a new principle unsurpassed in this or any other city. Don't send your goods to botches to have them spoiled, and then have to send them to me to have them done over. Save yourself that expense and trouble of mind by sending to or calling at
No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th
LOUISVILLE, KY.
oc19 dtf

BUCHU!

(From the U. S. Dispensatory.)

DIOSMA CRENATA--

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES!

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties, &c

Buchu Leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs. They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, and retention or Incontinence of Urine from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

s used by persons from
he age of 18 to 25, and
rom 35 to 55, or in the
ecline or change of
ife; after confinement
r labor pains; bed wet-
ing in children. In af-
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males, the Extract Bu-
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ny other remedy, as
Chlorosis or Reten-
Irregularity, Pain-
ess or Suppression
Customary Evacua-
ions, Ulcerated or
chirrous State of the
terus, Leucorrhœa or
Whites.

Diseases of the Kidneys

Bladder, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

as cured every case of
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as been given, Irri-
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c.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

old by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for elmbold's. Take no other.

PRICE--$1 25 per Bottle, or six ottles for $6 50. Delivered to any ddress.

Describe symptoms in all commu- cations. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,
94 Broadway, New York,
AND
4 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

None are genuine unless ne up in steel-engraved rapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and igned

H. T. HELMBOLD.

se28 dWe&Sa&weow

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

PRIM left $5,000,000.

SEWARD will not marry, after all.

A Boss orator—M. Halstead & Co.

MERE force of habit—Following the fashion.

THE wickedest newspaper in the world—the Cincinnati ——.

THE man who has dined with General Grant—Hon. Richard Smith.

A LITTLE Ohio boy played in the grave-yard till a monument fell on him.

"HE leaves a wife and child by a former husband," says a New Hampshire obituary.

THERE is a difference between Grant and Dr. Johnson. It's a good hatter that Grant dotes on.

THE ætheogamous World has the bad manners to perpetrate "the omnivorous COURIER JOURNAL."

THE Cincinnati Commercial has telegraphically dispatched A. N. Young, of Kentucky, to "St. Iago de Cuba."

JEREMIAH COLBAITH was Senator Wilson's name before he altered it. The Senate could never have been induced to take a Colbaith.

THE member of Congress who wanted to cripple the bill to provide $15,000 for collecting agricultural statistics was a Mr. Maynam.

IT was either Scroggins or Spraggins who shot the negro near Frankfort. The Cincinnati papers insist it was "the man Spraggins."

MISSOURI is suffering from an epidemic of "chicken cholera," which is supposed to have been introduced by a stuttering individual who had coc-cholera there last summer.—[World.

A NOTABLE fact in this female rights movement is, that the agitators are either hopelessly unmarried, or else are cursed with husbands who have not the brains or the energy to support them.—[Chicago Times.

THE murderer of Nathan and the murderer of Rogers having been discovered, it is scarcely probable that the man who struck William Patterson can longer remain concealed. William's friends are taking heart.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL had no article yesterday on the Responsibilities of Journalism—[Cin. Gazette.] Oh, do not mourn. Ah, no, do not. There are three double-leaded ones now in the cupboard. You shall never want, dearest.

MUNGEN got a good thing into his last speech: "I am down on Lopez. I am particularly down on him because he murdered all his relatives. He shot his brothers, tortured his mother, and starved his brothers-in-law. Now our President doesn't treat his brothers-in-law that way."

"THE COURIER-JOURNAL is celebrating itself in its own pages to the extent of a column advertisement. It is liable, in an eloquent moment, to publish the city directory."—[Cin. Commercial.] If the Louisville city directory were no bigger than the city directory of Cincinnati we might indeed.

BUT where was the lost Tennie Claflin? The roguish peaked hat and dainty coat tails were besieging the doors of Congress. Whilst women were wasting breath in the convention, she was anywhere and everywhere to be found, where a worker ought to "turn up," when a favorite measure is before Congress.—["Olivia" in Phila. Press.

THIS is "Gen." Horace Porter's explanation of the support given the San Domingo job by army officers: "Dominica is only half of San Domingo. The French lost 40,000 men in dead and diseased when they tried to take Hayti. If we go into this job the regular army of the United States will have to be raised to 150,000 men. Therefore, as Congress is now about breaking up the regular army, we are all in favor of San Domingo, because it gives the United States a chance to keep a permanent army."

CINCINNATI is in affliction about the census again. Last May, in order to make a good showing of population, a vote was taken and a number of country villages and precincts were annexed to the city. Including these, the population of Cincinnati amounted to 218,000. Now comes the Supreme Court, and decides that the act of the Legislature providing for the annexation is unconstitutional, and that the country precincts form no part of Cincinnati. This reduces the population to a fraction over 200,000.—[Chicago Tribune.

GENERAL CHANZY, the commander of the French army of the Loire, is a native of the Department of Ardennes, and is aged about forty-seven years. He went to sea at the age of sixteen, but a year later he abandoned a sailor's life to join the army. He studied at St. Cyr, and from there went, with the rank of Lieutenant, to Algiers, where he remained until the Italian war of 1859, wherein he gained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He next went to Syria with the army, and served there with so much credit that he was made Colonel in 1860. On his return he was, at his own request, sent to Africa again, and there attained the rank of General. He was recalled from Africa to engage in the present war in October, and was soon placed in command of a division. He took part in [illegible] of Coulmiers, and at Patay, at [illegible] the Sixteenth corps, he carried [illegible] positions held by the right wing of the [illegible] army.

RAINEY is whiter than Revels, being about seven-tenths white, or possibly an octoroon. He has long, straight black hair, that makes a deliberate curl at the end, such as the watering-place beaux cultivate, but it has just the slightest tendency to irregularity or ropiness, as if intended to show that he has some colored blood in him. His long, bushy side whiskers are precisely like a white man's. His physical organization seems to be sufficiently strong to bear all the strain his mental construction will give. His forehead is middling broad and high, and the ennobling organization of the mind is well developed. He has an excellent memory, and his perceptive powers are good. His polite and dignified bearing enforced respect. Of course Rainey will not compare with the best men of the House of Representatives, but he is a good average Congressman, and stands head and shoulders above the ordinary carpet-bagger.—[N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The Late Nonsense at Washington.

[Tribune Letter.]

Reporters suffered, as usual. If there be one thing on earth which these estimable ladies hate with entire unanimity and heartiness, it is that dreaded being, a reporter, which is but another name for a pantalooned monster who sharpens his pencil and grins when you tell him from the platform what you think of him and his guild. But this time a diversion was effected in the direction of women lecturers—ungrateful creatures who, "after the advocates of suffrage have opened the platform to them, dare to speak against the very principle which has done it for them." Doctors also received a thrust from a long-haired gentleman, who declared that he had studied medicine to protect his family against the vulgarities of the male medical practice. This gentleman also observed that the South must receive special instruction, as it looked upon this movement as the offshoot of New England infidelity. Mrs. Hooker, the graceful, ladylike speaker, who has developed wonderful aplomb since her first appearance last winter, said that they had a new point to make with the South. She knew how galling it must be for them to have their ignorant servants sitting beside them in legislation. They must begin an attack in this direction. Another thing to be done is to make Republicans understand that their hold on political life is growing uncertain. Miss Anthony remarks that, as sure as you live, Democrats are going into power; also, that Mrs. Woodhull has been up to the White House, whispering into the President's ear that he'd better look to the women. The Republican party must also keep a sharp eye, and if it wants cement it must take up the women. Otherwise, it can't save another Presidential term to Grant. Thus, Miss Anthony. There's small chance of the party's following this advice in Washington if, as Mrs. Hooker observes, "not a man can be trusted alone without his wife and mother."

The State Convention.

ROOMS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COM., }
FRANKFORT, KY., January 16, 1871. }

Hon. J. M. Alexander, Chairman of the Democratic Legislative Caucus:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, transmitting a resolution of the late Democratic caucus, requesting the Democratic State Central Committee to change the time of meeting of the Democratic State Convention from the 3d of May to the 22d of February, 1871.

In reply, I have to say that I convened the committee on this day, and submitted to them the resolution aforesaid, and that, after a full consideration of the same, the Central Committee unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the best interests of the Democratic party will be promoted by adhering to the 3d day of May as the time for convening the Democratic State Convention.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
G. W. CRADDOCK.
J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Secretary.

☞ From all quarters of Chili there are reports of an extensively organized system of brigandage, equaling the Italian in effectiveness, but far surpassing it in cruelty and savagery. Throughout the smaller villages and on the isolated estates these villains commit the most unheard-of outrages, venting their malice in a horrible manner upon defenseless women and children, while the government troops are either idle in useless garrison duty or playing another act in the great Araucanian farce. The barbarous character of the lower classes of the Chilian peasantry is well known; but the details of some of the proceedings of these bandits show an ingenuity of cruelty never surpassed.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Business of the Morning—Court of Appeals—Salaries of Judges—School Commissioners—Big Sandy Railroad—The Cincinnati Measure—More Outside Pressure—"Financial Oil"—Cincinnati Enquirer—Conventional Interest—Governor Leslie, &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COURIER-JOURNAL ROOMS, CAPITAL HOTEL, }
FRANKFORT, Jan. 17. }

The Legislative proceedings this morning were possessed of rather more than the usual interest. Contrary to what has been the custom most days since the commencement of the current session, the Senate session extended through the morning, and the clerks were given a good deal of business.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The important bill introduced by Senator Wm. Johnson with reference to the Judges of the Court of Appeals, which was published in Monday's COURIER-JOURNAL, was considered by the Senate to-day, and passed, after reducing the amount of salary from $6,000 to $5,000, and providing that the act, instead of becoming operative the 1st of June, shall go into effect from and after its passage. Senator Spalding, adopting a suggestion in the COURIER-JOURNAL, proposed to amend by adding a provision that a tax of five dollars, instead of one dollar, shall be levied upon each case, but the *patres conscripti*, in their wisdom, deemed it advisable to reject the amendment. It is to be hoped that the Representatives will concur in the Senate's action upon this subject. The bill, as passed by the Senate, though certainly not perfect, is a great improvement upon the old system.

THE SALARIES OF CIRCUIT JUDGES.

A bill has been reported by Judge Phister, the able Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, looking to an increase in the salaries of Judges of the Circuit Courts, Criminal Courts, Courts of Common Pleas, and the Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court. The bill reads as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That hereafter the Judges of the Circuit Courts, Criminal Courts and Courts of Common Pleas, and the Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, shall each receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars, to be paid as salaries are now paid.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Mr. Blue offered the following amendment: Amend by inserting $2,500 in lieu of $3,000, in line 4 of printed bill.

Mr. Spalding offered the following:

Provided, That the increase in salaries to the judges of this Commonwealth is to take effect upon the condition that the allowance for judges pro tem., in any circuit now authorized by law to be paid out of the Treasury of the State, be taken out of, and deducted from, the salary herein allowed.

Mr. Pope offered the following amendment to the above amendment offered by Mr. Spalding:

Provided, however, That no such deduction shall be made when the judge is absent by reason of sickness or inevitable casualty.

The bill has been made the special order of the day for Tuesday, January 24th.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Senator Chelf, from the Committee on Education, has reported the following bill, which is to be considered on Thursday next:

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be, and he is, directed to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of each Common School Commissioner of this Commonwealth, for the amount of compensation they are entitled to by the twenty-third section of an act entitled 'An act to revise, amend and reduce into one the laws relating to the common schools of Kentucky,' approved March 21, 1870, which compensation shall be paid out of any surplus school fund that may now be due, or placed to the credit of the counties in which the Commissioners respectively reside: Provided, That before the Auditor shall draw his warrant in favor of any such Commissioner, he shall be satisfied, from the certificate of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, that such Commissioner is entitled to the compensation aforesaid: And provided further, That this act shall only apply to the school year ending June the 30th, 1871.

"Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage."

BIG SANDY RAILROAD.

The bill consolidating and merging the Elizabethtown, Big Sandy and Lexington railroad and the Lexington and Big Sandy road, passed the House to-day. The road is to be known by the first name, and is to comprise two parts or sections, the city of Lexington to constitute the dividing point, the eastern and western, the mortgage bonds upon which are to be separate and distinct. It is provided that Louisville may be made a western terminus, "by branch or otherwise."

LIVERY-STABLE KEEPERS.

A Senate bill came before the House for consideration to-day, giving livery-stable keepers a lien for charges upon animals in their stables, but one county after another asked to be exempted from the operation of the lien, until at last it was deemed advisable by the friends of the measure to have it recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

THE CINCINNATI BILL—MORE OUTSIDE PRESSURE.

The Cincinnati Southern railroad bill is to come before the House for action to-morrow, and of course Messrs. Bishop, of Cincinnati, Simrall, of Covington, and others are here looking to its interests. This morning a large and handsomely-printed pamphlet, apparently from one of the Cincinnati offices, though which your correspondent cannot say, as the trustees forgot to have the imprint placed upon it, was placed upon the tables of members, containing the memorial of the trustees, the speech of Gen. Breckinridge, and the proceedings of the Lexington Convention. A memorial or petition from somewhere and somebody, for neither the names nor place were read, was also submitted to the House, asking for the passage of the bill. Our Cincinnati friends, it is to be hoped, will be put out of their travail to-morrow.

FINANCIAL OIL COMPANY.

As the readers of the COURIER-JOURNAL have already been advised a bill has been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature and is now in the hands of Mr. Simmons, of Covington, of the Committee on Ways and Means, "for the incorporation of the Financial Oil Company." A good deal of interest seems to be felt regarding this bill, your correspondent having received within the last few days not less than a dozen letters of inquiry on the subject. It may be as well, therefore, to give here all your correspondent knows about the matter. The Financial Oil Company is said to be composed exclusively of gentlemen residing in the suburban village opposite Covington, whose objects were indicated in the proceedings of a certain previous meeting known as the meeting of "the twenty-one," published in the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 5th; and the corporators of the concern are said to be Messrs. Heidelbach, Bishop, Ferguson and others, whose names have heretofore become familiar to the Kentucky public as trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Company. The measure was introduced by the member from the Eighth Louisville district, in the goodness of his heart, as an act of pure courtesy, who, however, is of opinion that, like the Southern railroad bill, it will go, in the poetical language of Fisk, "where the woodbine twineth."

THE ENQUIRER AND THE CINCINNATI ROAD.

And this reminds me that the Cincinnati Enquirer is not in the highest favor with the advocates of the Cincinnati Southern railway scheme. In fact, their curses are not loud but deep against that paper for publishing the proceedings of the "financial oil" meeting; for, say they, if a member now changes his vote he knows that everybody will say his machinery was lubricated by this Cincinnati financial oil. More than one of the indignant Southern railroaders have not hesitated to express the opinion that the Enquirer has been bought body and soul by Louisville and the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and, were it not for "Little Hal's" sprightly letters, I think this verdict would be general among the friends of the measure. The Enquirer did nothing more than its duty as a newspaper to publish the obnoxious proceedings, but the Cincinnati Southern railroad men neither appreciate nor admire any such journalistic enterprise.

SIGNIFICANT.

I understand that, at the beginning of the session, Cincinnati engaged four rooms in the Capital Hotel, and that she has lately given up the biggest of them. Poor Cincinnati! She commenced boring with a big auger, but it has degenerated into a diminutive gimlet. It costs too much, in the estimation of our prudent neighbors, notwithstanding their latitude of principle respecting financial oil, to lubricate the large instrument.

THE INTEREST BILL.

The bill for the establishment of a conventional rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum, came up in the House of Representatives this morning. The discussion was opened by Mr. Pope, of Louisville, in a very able argument in favor of the passage of the measure. Col. Chrisman, of Wayne, next addressed the House, ably and eloquently, but, as sometimes happens with that gentleman, on the wrong side of the question. Mr. Atherton, of Larue, next took the floor, and, in what I believe was his maiden speech, delivered one of the most unanswerable and exhaustive arguments ever made in the Kentucky Legislature on the subject. Mr. Wight, of Shelby, has the floor for to-morrow.

GOVERNOR LESLIE.

I have every reason to believe that your correspondent "Jefferson," in his strictures upon the getters-up of the Legislative caucus, unintentionally, I trust and believe, did Lieut. Gov. Leslie great injustice in intimating that the movement was made in his interest and for his benefit as a gubernatorial candidate. Mr. Leslie is a gentleman, concerning whose purity and integrity of purpose no one who knows him can doubt, and so far from promoting any movement looking to a change in the time of holding the State Convention, he is of opinion that any such change as the one proposed would impair his prospects, as he believes himself constantly gaining ground. *Fiat justitia ruat cœlum!* E.

☞ Some years ago in New York a turnpike inspector imposed a penalty on a gate-keeper for keeping the gate open after he had ordered it closed. The fine was paid, but the gate-keeper subsequently instituted a suit to recover back the $10. The case has continued ever since, every year new issues arising, until at the present time there are seventeen cases on the calendar of the Commission of Appeals and sixteen more on the calendar of the General Term, thirty-three in all. The expense of prosecuting these cases must have been hundreds, probably thousands of dollars.

☞ Hiram Powers, the sculptor, talks more seriously than ever of making a visit to this country the coming summer. He has never been in America since he first went to Italy, more than 33 years ago. Many of his relations still live in Cincinnati.

"ENCOURAGING IMMIGRATION."

More About Gov. Scott's Colony from New York.

[Cincinnati Commercial New York special.]

The following additional particulars in regard to the South Carolina war have been received:

"CITY, January 16, 1870.

"SIR—In addition to Mr. Samuel Haggett's card in to-day's Sun, you will oblige by adding our names. You will please find inclosed a card, cut from the Charleston News; also, a passage ticket in the James Adger Company, Charleston, South Carolina, in proof of all Mr. Haggett states.

"R. H. GOODMAN.

"Also Messrs. Prescott, Riley, and E. E. Jackson."

The following is the paragraph in the Charleston News alluded to in Mr. Goodman's note:

"Governor Scott has at last been convinced that it is to the interest of South Carolina to encourage emigration, and looking around him he has gathered in New York a promising colony to settle in the upper part of our State. The steamship James Adger brought out on her last trip twenty-eight 'Bowery Boys,' 'New York Roughs,' 'Lost Sheep,' or whatever pet name the reader may see fit to apply, all with through tickets from New York to Columbia, directed to Governor Scott, and marked 'Handle with care.'

"They were under the charge of one Col. Baker, of New York, and ostensibly bound for the Dorn gold mines of Union District, where the Colonel has already amassed a considerable sum of money by previous mining operations. The crowd is mostly composed of young men, some of whom with a little change would present quite a respectable appearance, while most of them are the hardest-looking cases to be picked up anywhere between New York and Omaha. They all seem fit for treason, strategy and spoils, particularly the latter. Among the roughness is Colonel Carrigan, who obtained an unenviable notoriety during the war for commanding a lawless set of desperadoes. This precious cargo arrived last Friday night, and left for Columbia on the morning train. Before this they had gladdened the heart of their hirer, Governor Scott, who will be able to send his account for their pay and expenses into the Legislature. It is shrewdly surmised by some that the so-called miners are only recruits for Scott's detective force, for which they are certainly better fitted than for honest labor in the mines."

The ticket on the New York and Charleston Steamer Company, which Mr Goodman inclosed in his note, reads in part this way:

"NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1870.

"Received of Colonel Baker twenty-two dollars for the passage from New York, via steamship to Charleston, and by railroad from Charleston to Columbia, South Carolina."

STOP THIS FOLLY.

Repulsive Libels Upon the Features of Eminent Men.

[From the Tribune.]

It seems time to call a halt! Here comes a dreadful rumor from Washington that Miss Vinnie Ream, on the strength of an alleged success with a statue of Mr. Lincoln, not yet publicly unveiled, is to be forthwith awarded a commission for another statue—"either of Admiral Farragut or Gen. Thomas," adds the dispatch, with that touching naivete which always distinguishes Washington utterances on art. Are there not sane men enough left in Congress to stop this folly? We hope Miss Ream has made a respectable success of her Lincoln—though surely the public as yet knows of nothing making it reasonable to entertain the hope—but at any rate we prefer to await a verdict from less suspicious sources. This country is not without sculptors of recognized genius and established fame. To say nothing of Powers and others now abroad, it was discreditable that a work, demanding the best inspiration of our first master, should have been given, not to Quincy Ward, or Launt Thompson, or some other sculptor from whom the public knew what to expect, but to a young girl whose best known productions, up to that time, were repulsive libels upon the eminent men whose features she undertook to reproduce. We shall heartily rejoice if Miss Ream shall prove to be the coming woman, who is to do for sculpture what Rosa Bonheur has done for painting, and we shall delight to be among the first in celebrating her triumph. But we prefer not to take it on trust; and, above all, not to take it on trust in reports from a city that cherishes such art as disfigures Washington, or from critics that glorify the monstrosities of Mr. Clark Mills.

INDIANA NEWS.

The Crawfordsville people are talking of increasing the fee for liquor licenses from $50 to $150

Henry Burget, an old gentleman residing near Shanghai, Howard county, died instantly last week while in a violent fit of passion.

A special train was sent from Evansville to Terre Haute yesterday to accommodate the citizens of the former place who desire to attend the Nilsson concert.

The personal property of Dr. McBride, the "long-haired doctor," was seized by Constable Ely, of Indianapolis, on Saturday, on an execution in favor of one Flaherty. It consisted of about three gallons of medicines (all his stock in trade), one pair patent-leather boots and a fur cap.

The Petersburg, Pike county, Press says there is a vein of coal on Patoka river, on George W. Massey's farm, over fourteen feet thick. It is fourteen feet from the top of the vein to low-water mark, and the vein extends down into the bed of the river. This coal is about three miles from the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air-line railway. There is a vein of coal which crops out on White river eleven feet thick, and on Dr. Posey's farm veins are now worked from six to nine feet thick. Good coal underlies the whole of Pike county.

Martin Stillwell, of Lafayette, aged twenty-one years, and raised by Thomas Harrison, with whom he lived until the late tragedy resulting in Mr. Harrison's death, but who has since been living with Mrs. Kyle, Mrs. Harrison's sister, deliberately, on Wednesday last at noon, went into the barn, climbed up into a wagon with some loose hay in the bed, and composed himself thereon, and with a razor almost literally severed the head from his body, cutting both jugular veins and windpipe entirely through to the vertebral column with one blow. He was found only a few moments afterward perfectly dead, with his arm thrown over and hiding his face, while the hand clutched the bloody razor still. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, death by his own hand. No cause can be assigned for the rash act, unless it was ill health, he having been afflicted for some years with something like consumption. He was a witness, and an important one, for the State in the case of Cheek and Bailey. He was an orphan, and had no relatives in that part of the country.

In the Legislative proceedings of Monday, Mr. Zenor, of the House, from the Special Committee on Employes, made the following report:

Mr. Speaker: Your committee to whom was referred the question of employes, and to whom the Speaker, Clerk and Doorkeeper were required to report the names of their employes, respectfully report that the following persons have been appointed by the Speaker, Clerk, Assistant Clerk and Doorkeeper:

Speaker's appointments—Clerk, Henry Humphrey; Pages, James Hughes, W. Neff; Floor Pages, Ed. H. Cornelius, James H. Holman, Frank A. Morrison, George Tousey, P. S. Abbott.

Principal Clerk's appointees—Edwin A. Vawler, Oscar Christman; Reading Clerk, August O'Brien; Registry Clerk, David Losteller, Jr.; File Clerk, Samuel O. Pitkens; Engrossing Clerks, Messrs. C. S. McDonald, George B. Tebbs, James E. Dorland; Enrolling Clerks, James Dritt, Daniel McDonald, Samuel W. Storrs, O. O. Steally.

Assistant Clerk's appointments—Minute Clerk, J. E. Neff, of Randolph county; Principal Journal Clerk, Alfred Leonard, of Laporte county; Journal Clerks, J. N. Armantrout, of Clinton county; John Roberts, of Jefferson county; Robert K. Hornell, of Sullivan county; A. B. McDonald, of Marion county.

Doorkeeper's Appointments—First Assistant, L. L. Dale; North Lobby, P. H. Hart, O. E. Smith; South Lobby, James P. Tyler, Samuel Marsh; Firemen, R. P. Gibson, Reuben N. Tyler; Sweepers, Jerry Grady, Joseph Spaulding; Spittoon Cleaner, Joseph Eurick; Water Carrier, James W. Cookerly; Postmaster, Thomas Ryan; Postmaster's Clerk, S. S. Schell; Paper Folders, James Conklin, James Dillay; Doorkeeper Chief Clerk's Room, S. E Caldwell; Coal and Wood, Jacob Martin; Water-closet, Adam Webber.

After debate thereon, in which Messrs. McDonald, Williams, Calkins, of Porter, Zenor, Browning, Gordon, of Boone, Stephenson, Minick, Britton, Copner—

Mr. Gallentine moved concurrence in the report.

Mr. Rhodes moved to amend the motion so as to retain the two additional pages appointed by the Speaker.

The amendment was rejected, and then the report was concurred in without a division.

Praying for Rain in New York.

[From the Albany Journal, 14th.]

We have received the following circular from Bishop Doane for publication. It will be recognized as appropriate and timely by all to whom it is especially addressed:

To the Clergy and Congregations of the Diocese of Albany:

DEARLY BELOVED—In the great anxiety which oppresses all our hearts from the unparalleled scarcity of water, let us add to the resorts of human ingenuity and care the power of earnest supplication to Him from whom all blessings flow. I commend to your private use, and authorize for use in the churches, the accompanying prayer, the special prayer in the Liturgy being intended for the usual droughts in summer. Faithfully your servant for Christ's sake.

WM. CROSWELL DOANE.

ALBANY, January 14.

PRAYER FOR RAIN.

O God, the Creator and Preserver of Mankind, who givest to all life and breath and all things, of whose gift cometh the rain from Heaven, and the fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness, hear us, we beseech Thee, in this our great necessity! Thou sendest the springs into the rivers which run among the hills, and makest the wilderness a standing water and water-springs of a dry ground. Thou bringest forth the clouds from the ends of the world, and the winds out of Thy treasures. Look graciously upon us, Thy servants, in our hour of need. Send a gracious rain to refresh Thine inheritance, for it is weary. We have sinned, O Lord, and are wicked, even all the people that dwell on the earth. Make not this fruitful land barren for the wickedness of them that dwell therein. Grant unto us the sound of abundance of rain, as Thou didst bless Israel in the time of old. Heal the springs, as Thou didst aforetime in the days of Eliseus, the prophet. O God, we have heard with our ears, and our fathers have declared unto us, what Thou hast done in their time of old. O, save Thy people, and give Thy blessing unto Thine inheritance; feed them and set them up forever, through Jesus Christ our Lord! Amen.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. Prichard presented a petition from the Ashland and Catlettsburg Turnpike Road Company, which was properly referred.

Mr. Gardner presented petitions from Johnson county in regard to the school law. Referred to Committee on Education.

Mr. Burton also placed before the Senate a petition, which was received and referred to Committee on Claims.

REPORTS.

Mr. Dorman—Courts of Justice—A House bill for the benefit of the citizens of Morganfield. Passed.

Same—A bill to legalize certain proceedings of the Owen County Court. Passed.

Same—A bill to legalize the sale of the old jail lot in the town of Owenton. Passed.

Mr. Tyler—Same—A House bill to abolish the Court of Common Pleas in Webster county. Passed.

Mr. Conklin—Finance—A House bill for the benefit of T. M. Condit, late sheriff of McLean county. Passed—yeas, 28; nays, 2.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Caldwell county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Lyon county. Passed.

Mr. Bradley—Revised Statutes—A House bill to amend the charter of the town of Middletown. Passed.

Same—A House bill to charter the German Bundes Lodge. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the 11th section of the 13th chapter of the Revised Statutes. Passed.

Mr. Fox—Courts of Justice—A House bill for the benefit of the citizens of Uniontown. Passed.

HOUSE BILL TAKEN UP.

A House bill to amend the charter of the city of Covington. Passed.

LEAVES.

Mr. Carlisle—Leave—A bill to amend the charter of the Cincinnati, Covington and Cumberland Gap Railroad Company. Railroads.

Mr. Lytle—Leave—A bill to suppress mobs and unlawful assemblies. Military Affairs.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act concerning the Court of Appeals; the same reads as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the terms of the Court of Appeals, as now fixed by law, are abolished, except as provided in the next section. Said court shall hereafter set every juridical day in each and every year, except the months of July and August, and from the 23d of December to the 2d day of January following, if it shall be necessary for the disposal of all the business upon the docket.

Sec. 2. The terms as now fixed by law shall be counted and regarded as terms, within the meaning of all the provisions of existing laws, which require anything to be done before the commencement of a term, or after the end of a term, or within a certain number of terms.

Sec. 3. The Judges of said Court shall each receive a salary of six thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. If the Judges, or either of them, fail to attend the sittings of the Court, as herein required, the Court shall direct the Clerk to certify to the Auditor, on the first day of January and July in each year, the number of days of such failure, and the Auditor shall deduct, from the increase of salary here allowed, an amount equal to the pay per day for each of said days such Judge or Judges shall fail to attend, unless the Court shall be satisfied such failure was the result of inevitable casualty or misfortune.

Sec. 5. All existing laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect on the first day of June next.

Mr. Cooke moved to insert $5,000 in place of $6,000, as provided in section 3. Adopted.

Mr. Spalding moved to amend so that the tax on appeals to the Court of Appeals shall hereafter be five dollars instead of one dollar. Rejected—yeas, 8, nays, 20.

Mr. Wm. Johnson moved to amend section 6 so that the bill take effect from and after its passage. Adopted.

The bill, as amended, being put upon its passage, the result was—yeas, 21; nays, 11.

HOUSE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Parks presented the petition of sundry citizens of Jefferson county, praying the passage of a law granting compensation to jurors in magistrates' courts. Referred to the Committee on County Courts.

Mr. McKee presented the petition of sundry citizens of the State of Kentucky, praying the passage of a law granting the right of way to the Cincinnati Southern railway through the State.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Harcourt—Select Committee—To amend the charter of the city of Covington. Passed.

Mr. Wight—Propositions and Grievances—To amend the charter of the Simpsonville and Buck Creek Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Mr. Hibbs—Propositions and Grievances—For the benefit of H. M. Wade, late sheriff of Marshall county. Passed.

Mr. Atherton—Privileges and Elections—For the benefit of Joel W. Sallee, of Pulaski county. Passed.

Mr. Phister—Judiciary—To perfect incomplete records of the courts in this Commonwealth. Passed.

Same—To amend an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company," approved January 29, 1869. Passed.

Mr. Pope—Judiciary—To amend the charter of the Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Company. Passed.

Mr. Riddle—Agriculture and Manufactures—To incorporate the Wayne County Agricultural and Mechanical Society. Passed.

Mr. DeMoss—Ways and Means—For the benefit of Wm. J. Mayo and Talbert Akers, sureties for Alexander W. Cecil, late sheriff of Floyd county. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the bill to amend section 1, chapter 53, Revised Statutes. [So amended as to legalize any rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent.]

Mr. Blue offered the following substitute for the bill, viz:

Sec. 1. That section 1 of chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes be so amended that any rate of interest agreed upon, in writing, not exceeding ten per cent. per annum, shall be lawful; but upon all contracts where no other or greater rate of interest is stipulated, six per cent. per annum shall be held and deemed to be the lawful rate of interest on such contracts.

Sec. 2. That section 2 of said chapter be so amended that all contracts and assurances made, directly or indirectly, for the loan or forbearance of money or other thing, at a greater rate of interest per annum than ten per centum upon each one hundred dollars, shall be void for the whole of said interest. The amount loaned may be recovered on any such contract or assurance; but if the lender refuse, before suit brought, a tender of the principal without interest, he shall pay the costs of any suit brought on such contract or assurance.

Sec. 3. That sections 1 and 2 of chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Mr. Cooper offered the following amendment to the substitute:

Sec. 4. That, after the decease of the payer of any note or contract bearing ten per cent. interest, said note or contract shall only bear six per cent. per annum; and all debts secured to be paid under this act, when merged in a judgment, shall only bear six per cent. from date of judgment.

Messrs. Pope, Atherton and Wight advocated the passage of the bill, and Mr. Chrisman opposed it; but, before any vote was taken, Mr. Wight, having the floor, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

And then the House adjourned.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Jan. 18.

John Reed, a straggler from Pittsburg, lodged in the station-house last night.

The case of the State vs Edward B. Randolph, for body-snatching, is set for trial to-day.

The Criminal Court will probably close the business of the term to-day.

Wiley Browning has retired from the firm of Boomer & Browning.

New Albany has forty-three school-teachers employed in her public schools.

Jacob Hetter, Deputy Criminal Prosecutor, is confined to his bed, sick.

Three cases of disorderly conduct disposed of in the Police Court yesterday by the payment of the usual fine.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Phillip Julia and Mary McCue, Joel H. Earle and Elizabeth Cox.

In the Criminal Court yesterday the case of Claudius Rowke, for trespass, was passed until to-day.

Messrs. Scott & Condiff have sold Dr. A. Neat's residence on Spring street to Joseph Hangary for $4,000.

F. A. Hicks, late of the firm of Hicks & Sanderson, has connected himself with the firm of Chambers, Stevens & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Frederick, Cline & Co. yesterday sold to Wm. B. Smith house and lot No. 43, on Spring street, for $3,000.

Lyman Alton, who was so badly beaten up by young Sweeny, near Edwardsville, on Sunday, is lying in a senseless condition, and his recovery is very doubtful.

The will of the late Rev. B. F. Torr was probated yesterday. He devises all his property, both real and personal, to Mrs. Nancy E. Torr, who will act as executrix.

The trustees yesterday opened an additional school on Upper Main street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Miss Mays will have charge of this department.

Two complaints were filed against John Trump yesterday for selling liquor without license at his store on Spring street, above Vincennes. The cases will be tried by Justice Jocelyn next Monday.

A successful revival is progressing in Wesley Chapel. The meetings are held nightly, and the attendance is always large. About forty persons have already confessed religion during the progress of the revival.

F. C. Johnson, John W. Hartley and Henry Waggner, appraisers of damages caused by the construction of the New Albany and St. Louis Air-Line, commenced the performance of their duties yesterday by appraising damages done to certain parties owning farms below the city.

In the Criminal Court yesterday Celestine Thompson, charged with grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Dunham to thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail, disfranchisement for one year, and a fine of one cent.

Jesse J. Brown has accepted the position of appraiser of damages on the line of the New Albany and Chicago railroad in this city, to which he was elected by the Council on Monday night. Mr. Brown will be absent from the city several days, after which he will return, and with Messrs. St. John and Stout, he will enter upon his duties.

Alex. Hatfield, the negro who entered the residence of W. S. Culbertson, Esq., January 5th, and stole a coat and cape belonging to Mr. Culbertson, was sentenced yesterday to five years' imprisonment in the State prison and disfranchised five years. Wm. Bruce, charged with being an accomplice, was tried in the Criminal Court yesterday and acquitted.

Mr. Joel H. Earl and Miss Elizabeth Cox, hailing from old Kentucky, entered the office of Capt. B. F. Welker, County Clerk, yesterday afternoon, in search of a license and a parson. The former was readily produced, and, in the absence of the latter, Judge Dunham cheerfully assented to perform the marriage ceremony. The twain were speedily made one. The Judge presented the blushing bride the fee tendered him by the happy husband, and sent them on their way rejoicing.

There were only three persons on the rock-pile yesterday. Two of the number were boys about ten or twelve years old, who, in the absence of that inevitable $8 40, were placed there in charge of an officer to prevent their escape over the back fence. If it had been some brutal fellows who had whipped their wives they would probably have been let off on a fine and costs of $7 95, and found some scalawag to have gone straw bail for them.

A new idea in the use of glass is about to be introduced by the Star glass-works, i. e.: making head-stones and other ornaments for the graves of departed friends. It is expected that this principle will be so fully realized that large, strong and durable slabs of pure white plate glass will be cast, with appropriate ornaments, as well as the necessary letters and words indicating the name, time of death, epitaph, or anything else in memory of the deceased.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, Judge Dunham issued an order that, in all cases where witnesses are to be subpœnaed, the Prosecuting Attorney must file his precipe for the State's witnesses, and the defendant for his witnesses, and where this is not done it does not show due diligence, and the parties are not entitled to a continuance. And hereafter the Prosecuting Attorney will be required to state, under his official oath, the name of the witnesses for whose testimony he wishes to continue, a statement of the facts he expects to prove by such witnesses, and that he cannot prove the same facts by any other witnesses present, and to show that due diligence has been used to procure his attendance. The Judge also intimated that, where the State continued a case for absent witnesses, the costs could not be taxed to the defendant in case of his future conviction; and further, that the costs made by the defendant for subpœnas and attendance of witnesses must be paid by the defendant, whether convicted or not. Judge Dunham further decided that where the precipe had been filed with the clerk and the clerk failed to issue the subpœna and the defendant was therefore obliged to continue the clerk is responsible for the costs and damages of each continuance; that when the subpœna has been issued and properly placed in the hands of the sheriff and the sheriff fails to serve the same, the sheriff is responsible for all costs and damages from such failure to serve the subpœna on the witness; that when a witness being duly subpœnaed fails to appear, the responsibility for all damages or costs, and the delay occasioned by his non-appearance shall fall upon said witness. Judge Dunham makes this decision because the officers and witnesses do not seem to appreciate their responsibility in the premises, and because he wishes to impress upon each what their respective responsibilities are.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Jan. 18.

Capt. J. W. Jacobs is gradually recovering.

The present winter has been very fatal to old people.

Mrs. Liter, aged ninety-one years, was buried at Charlestown on Sunday last.

Rev. John G. Chaffee, minister of the Wall-street M. E. church, has been confined to his room, sick, for a week past.

The ferry James Wathen is entirely completed, and is lying at the Louisville wharf awaiting orders.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is always to be had at Ferrier's news-stand, as well as all other periodicals.

John McCombs, aged ninety-one, residing near Utica, is dying from paralysis, general debility and old age.

No tidings have ever been learned of Fleming, the man who murdered Able Hale near New Washington near two months since.

Dr. W. H. Sheets, attending physician of the State Prison South, reports but one patient in the hospital, and that one convalescing.

After several days' rest, the police managed to rake up one case of disorderly yesterday for trial by Judge Mathews. The city was never quieter than at present.

Macallister, the magician, has posted his flaming bills all over the bill-boards in the city, announcing his entertainments in Mozart Hall every night next week.

The London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance case will be tried in Charlestown to-day by Judge Laird, presiding pro tem, on the Common Pleas bench.

Andrew McCombs, an old citizen of this county, aged seventy-three years, died at Rising Sun, Ind., a short time since, while visiting some relatives at that place. Old age was the cause of his death.

At the raffle of David Tomlin's horse, in Harryman & Sprowl's store, on New Market street, on Monday night, Henry Nolin held the lucky number.

No person has yet signified his willingness to adopt the waif left at the door of the Sisters two weeks ago. Anybody desiring to adopt the little boy can do so by applying to W. G. Armstrong, township trustee.

Gabriel Poindexter, Deputy Marshal, in recapitulating the census, gives the following aggregate statistics about manufactories in Jeffersonville; to wit: Capital invested in manufactures in Jeffersonville, $1,545,000; wages paid annually, $760,500; value of manufactured products, $2,920,500.

John Miller, the young till-tapper, who attempted to rob John Perkins' till on Saturday last, has been safely lodged in the county jail at Charlestown to await trial at the next term of the Criminal Court. After being placed in jail, he brushed the color off his hair, and it turned from black to white.

Rev. Thomas G. Bosley, pastor of the M. E. Church, South, in this city, has returned from a missionary trip in the counties of Shelby, Decatur and Jennings. He reports religious matters in connection with the South Church as progressing encouragingly there. In the church in this city the congregation has increased near a hundred per cent. within a few months past, and the attendance of the public is greatly augmented.

☞ In one of the alleys running off from Fountain Bridge, Edinburgh, a street crowded with drunkenness and pollution, is the low roofed building in which the daughter of Dr. Chalmers is spending her life to help men and women out of their miseries. Her chief work is with drunkards, their wives and daughters. In the winter, when the nights are long and cold, you may see Helen Chalmers, with her lantern, going through the lanes of the city, hunting up the depraved, and bringing them out to her reform meetings. "Insult her do th[illegible] Never. They could as [illegible] think of pelting an angel."

☞ Professor Huxley is one of the distinguished Britons who expect to make the tour of America during the present year.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	3 P. M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Jan. 17.

United States, Cin.
Gen. Lytle, Cin.

DEPARTURES—Jan. 17.

United States, Cin.
Shannon, N. O.
Bowling Green, B. G.
Shamrock, Cin.
Emma Floyd, Cin.
Gen. Lytle, Cin.
City of Quincy, N. O.
James Howard, Cin.
Anna, Cin.

THE RIVER had declined 4 inches in the twenty-four hours ending a 6 p. m. yesterday, and at that hour it was stationary, with 28 inches in the pass down the chute and 4 feet 4 inches in the canal. The river was rising rapidly at Cincinnati yesterday and will follow suit here to-day. The gorge at Patriot has entirely disappeared and large quantities of ice passed down the falls yesterday. By the latter part of the present week the coal fleet will commence moving, and a large number of tows will leave for the Southern markets. Business was moderately active yesterday.

The Mary Houston is advertised to leave for New Orleans Thursday.

The John H. Groesbeck will follow the Alaska from Cincinnati to New Orleans in Wise's line.

The Camelia is at the city wharf receiving for a return trip to Tennessee river, to leave Saturday at 5 p. m.

The Gen. Lytle and the United States came in from Cincinnati yesterday morning, and left at their advertised hours for Cincinnati.

The Pink Varble will leave the city wharf at 4 p. m. this day for Arkansas river. Shippers to this stream can govern themselves accordingly.

The Alaska, Liberty No. 4 and Robert Mitchell are the first boats to leave Cincinnati for New Orleans.

The Shannon and City of Quincy backed out for New Orleans yesterday evening with fair trips.

Capt. Bob Wise arrived by rail yesterday and took command of the steamer Emma Floyd. She came through the canal yesterday evening and proceeded on her way to Cincinnati.

The Indiana, Capt. R. E. Neal, had steam up, and was billed to leave at 5 p. m. yesterday, but had not left at 6 p. m. She doubtless backed out last night.

Capt. Pink Varble and John Oyler left as pilots of the new steamer James Howard yesterday evening. Capt. Pink Varble will return from Cincinnati by rail to-night.

The damages to coal boats and barges on the Monongahela are light. Wm. Brown lost a barge of coal, and Capt. Bigley one boat partially loaded with coke.

The Fanny Brandeis has entered the Memphis and New Madrid trade, Captain J. Murray in command and Alonzo Murray in charge of the office.

Captain W. W. Fenton has purchased the Edinburgh from Capt. F. Y. Batchelor for $18,500, deliverable on her arrival at Cincinnati from New Orleans. Captain Fenton will place her in the Cincinnati and Red river trade.

The Pittsburg Local Inspectors presented to the District Court Monday morning their quarterly and annual reports. The number of steamboats inspected during the year was as follows: Thirty-three passenger steamers of fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-three tons; ninety-three towing boats, twenty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-four tons; two freight boats, one hundred and eighty-eight tons; one United States survey steamer, sixty-three tons; thirty of the above were new; pilots licensed, two hundred and fifty-one; engineers, two hundred and sixty-one.

The new steamer Bowling Green, just completed at this port for the Evansville and Bowling Green trade, left at 4 p. m. yesterday on her maiden trip. A large number visited her before her departure, and were perfectly delighted with her appearance. She is not large, but one of the best constructed and arranged boats of her class that has been turned out this season. The Bowling Green will run from Evansville to Bowling Green, making semi-weekly trips, carrying the United States mail. She will be officered as follows: Capt. Sam. Combs, master; T. L. Burnam, first clerk; L. Cohn, second clerk; Ewing Graham and Thos. Settlemyer, pilots; Beverly Baker, first engineer, and John Thatcher, second; Adam Snyder, mate, and J. G. Welsh, bar-keeper.

The wharf was crowded yesterday afternoon with ladies and gentlemen to witness the departure of the new steamer James Howard for Cincinnati. As she rounded out into the stream the gracefulness of her model and her grand proportions elicited general applause and admiration. She was sensitive to the slightest movement of her rudder, and glided away under a moderate pressure of steam like a thing of life. A number of citizens availed themselves of the courtesies of Capt. Pegram and were his guests on the trial trip to Cincinnati, amongst whom we noticed Henry Wehmhoff, Esq., Mr. Bell, of the firm of McClaran & Co., George M. Bright, of the firm of Bridgeford & Co., and Capt. T. M. Erwin. The Howard will be at our wharf again on Friday to receive freight for New Orleans.

The Cairo Bulletin of the 16th says: "Captain Rees Dugan arrived yesterday with the recently sunken H. S. Turner lashed alongside. The latter looks but little the worse for her sinking, although boats which had previously arrived reported her as being very badly hogged and lying on a rough bottom. This would have soon insured her total loss had she remained on such a bed for any length of time, but such was the celerity of movement which characterizes the commander of the Eckert, and our own Cairo diver, Hiram Hill, that the Turner was raised before she had time to settle into a bad shape, and she straightened out as soon as she floated. About 370 hhds of sugar will be lost, but 25 hhds of sugar, and nearly all the remainder of her cargo, consisting of molasses, chairs and freight not easily damaged by water, will be saved. It is being discharged here in care of the underwriters."

The St. Louis Republican of yesterday gives the following history of the ill-fated steamer T. L. McGill: "The McGill was built at St. Louis in 1857, and was rebuilt at New Albany, Indiana, May, 1867. Her measurement tonnage was 633, and carrying capacity 1,100 tons. Description—Length on deck, 238 feet; beam breadth 36 feet aft, 46 feet forward; hold 7 feet, and drew 3 feet water light. Boilers, four in number, 26 feet long, forty-two inches diameter. Cylinders 7 feet stroke, 14½ inches diameter. Water-wheels 30 feet diameter; length of buckets, 12 feet. Her machinery was out of the W. H. Russell, a Missouri river packet. Captain William Conley commanded this boat before the war, while she was called the Hope, although her original name was as given above—T. L. McGill. Previous to being rebuilt her capacity was 850 tons, and her dimensions were as follows: Length, 231 feet; keel, 220 feet; beam, 36 feet wide. She was built originally for Newman and Oby Robirds, of St. Louis, and cost $35,000. She lay at our wharf in 1862, when she was burned at the same time as the H. D. Bacon, Estelle, W. H. Russell, and A. McDonald. The hull was not damaged greatly, except the deck, which was badly burnt. Captain William Conley and others bought the wreck, and had her rebuilt to the name of Hope, as before stated, and subsequently an exercise of the marine laws of the United States compelled a return to the original name. Captain D. H. Silver, of this city, as heretofore stated, was the sole owner of the T. L. McGill when the disaster occurred."

☞ For River Telegrams, see 1st or 4th page.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.
Four trains daily.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:20 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:15 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
11:20 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:25 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A. M.
4:55 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A. M.

Round trip tickets to Covington and Cincinnati at reduced rates.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.
Sundays excepted.

Leave.		Arrive.
3:55 P. M.	Express (Daily)	11:00 A. M.
8:30 A. M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	6:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

9 00 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:50 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	No. 3 Memphis & N. O. Exp. (Daily.)	8.00 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	..No. 5 Nashville Expr.... (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8 25 A. M.	..No. 13 Livingston Exp.... (Daily except Sunday.)	3:10 P. M.
3 30 P. M.	..No. 17 Bardstown Ac.... (Daily except Sundays.)	8:35 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.
Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:35 A. M.	..No. 13, New York Exp.... (Daily except Sunday.)	8 15 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	......No. 5, Express...... (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
11 2[illegible] P. M.	...No. 7, Night Express.... (Daily except Saturday.)	11:55 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis........	1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:15 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	St. Louis (Daily)	8:45 P. M.
11:00 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday),	10:45 P. M.

Sunday train 5:00 p. m. through to St. Louis and Cincinnati.

A special train for St. Louis leaves at 5:00 p. m. daily, and a special train for Cincinnati at 3:15 p. m. daily, except on Sundays, when it runs on the time of the St. Louis special.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		3:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH
my1 dtf

In a freight train on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, at Lafayette, on Friday last, there were cars belonging to twelve different roads, representing lines all the way from Boston to St. Louis.

Mrs. Quoites, widow of J. B. Quoites, formerly a conductor on the Nashville and Decatur railroad, who died about three months since, has received $3,195, as the amount due by the policy of insurance.

The receipts of the Northern Missouri railroad for the month of December were:

1870	$255,726
1869	206,595
Increase	$ 52,131

The receipts for the year were:

1870	$2,833,399
1869	2,024,860
Increase	$ 808,539

The Pennsylvania Central has become perfectly enormous south of Pittsburg. It now substantially owns the Fort Wayne route to Chicago, and a new road from Fort Wayne to the northern part of Michigan, through Grand Rapids. It owns also the Pan-Handle, which is itself a vast combination, including the Pan-Handle proper from Pittsburg to Steubenville, thence the old Steubenville road to Columbus, thence the "Little Miami" to Cincinnati, with its ramifications at Dayton and Richmond, Ind., the Indiana Central from Columbus to Indianapolis, with a road from Bradford junction through Union to Logansport, and thence westward to the Illinois State line. From Richmond, Indiana, its "Great Eastern" road branches off through Kokomo and Logansport to Chicago. Besides these, the same corporation is the controller of the new and fine road from Indianapolis to Peoria, through Crawfordsville. They also own the old "Cincinnati and Zanesville" road, through Circleville, by which they can secure a new and short way to the Union Pan-Handle trunk at Dresden, leaving Columbus off to the north twenty-five miles. This enumeration (which does not include the probable interest of the same corporation in the new Hocking Valley road, from Columbus into the heart of the coal regions at Athens) shows what a power the Pennsylvania Central has become west of Pittsburg. It is also stated that this Pennsylvania interest hold heavy and controlling shares in both the old and new routes from Indianapolis to St. Louis.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17. }

The amount of money in bank is somewhat increased, and the banks discount more freely, but they use every caution in selection of paper, and pass none but that which ranks No. 1. The rates are 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—The supply of exchange is light, and demand fair. The banks buy at par and sell at 1-10 to ⅛ premium, at which figures it is very firm.

GOLD—Comes in pretty freely, and the demand is good, the supply being just about sufficient to meet the demands of duty-payers. Gold opened in New York at 110⅝, and closed at the same.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	110	111
Silver halves and quarters	105½	
Silver dimes	103½	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have improved and are in fair demand.

Morton, Galt & Co. quote:

Coupons, '81	109¾@110¾
" '62	108¾@109¾
" '64	107¾@108¾
" '65	107¾@108¾
" new '65	106¾@107¾
" '67	107 @108
" '68	107¼@108¼
10-40s	106¾@107¾
Currency 6s	109¾@110¾

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the past three days:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	De.
Coupons, '81	110¾	110¾	110¾	..	..
" '62	109¾	109¾	109¾	⅛	..
" '64	108¾	108¾	108¾	⅛	..
" '65	108¾	108¾	108¾	⅛	..
" '65 (new)	107¾	107¾	107¾	⅛	..
" '67	108	107¾	108	⅛	..
Coupons '68	108¾	108¾	108¾	⅛	..
10-40 coupons	107¾	107¾	107¾	⅛	..
Cy 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	⅛	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are firm, but move only in small lots. There is some demand for preferred stock, and Bank of Kentucky stock, but we can learn of no important transactions.

MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS.—We notice that Missouri county bonds have been introduced upon this market, and are attracting a good deal of attention from capitalists here and elsewhere in the State. We copy from the St. Louis Times of a recent date an elaborate notice of these securities, which will be read with interest by those who are seeking profitable and safe investment of their surplus funds. The Times says:

We yesterday indicated in our local columns the growth of the "stock brokerage" business in our city, its causes, extent and progress, with the names of those operators who have elevated it into a distinct, very large and important financial branch. We also suggested the importance of creating a stock board here in view of the growth of railroad enterprise, and directed the attention of our readers to the value of fostering local institutions, and assisting them in the establishment of credit. This is rapidly being done, and nowhere is the fact better appreciated than this—the point to which such enterprises apply for aid. Every son must have a father, and our brokers have so far succeeded in inducing capitalists here (and elsewhere) to believe that St. Louis has confidence in the success of its own bantlings. During the last year there were built either in direct or close indirect connection with St. Louis nearly 1,500 miles of railroads. The bonds for the construction of these roads were mainly negotiated here. Not only was this done but the bonds for a number of internal improvements now just begun or in course of construction were negotiated. This, too, was done when it is a well-known fact, and often commented upon, that in no city of the Union is there less disposition than in St. Louis to invest carelessly or except upon the most ample security. While the railroad system of Missouri has not as yet the same wholesome check upon it as the lately adopted constitution of Illinois imposes upon it in that State, it has the experience of the check imposed by the people, who but just awakened to the advantages of such improvements and have been loth to make subscriptions except under the most ample guarantees, not only that the levy of taxes while sufficient to pay all interest would yet be light, but that the building of the road for which their aid was granted would be furnished. We believe we speak by the card when we say that for every grant of aid in subscriptions of stock made by counties or State since the war, the road to which it was made has either been built or is in active progress. It is a calculation of statisticians that every mile of railroad built adds three to five times its cost to the value of property through which it passes. In 1866 the assessed value of the real estate in Missouri was $332,960,528. In 1870 its value was $546,808,527, or an increase of sixty per cent. This immense increase has been mainly the result of railroad enterprises, and appreciating this, accomplished, as it has been, largely by State and foreign aid, the counties have, with a just conception of the cost, entered into a movement which shall have an additional result on the value of property within their limits. The central counties of the State have thus far led the van in this internal improvement system, and are already receiving the practical benefits of such efforts. It is a somewhat astonishing fact that in the inception of such a movement there should not be some counties which, not regarding their credit, should withhold payment of the interest due upon their securities, or upon which there should be some hint of repudiation. While one or two misunderstandings of the conditions of the issue have taken place, these have speedily been arranged, and we believe we are correct in stating that no county in the State has dishonored its obligations in these respects, or proposes to do so. The evidence of this is in the fact that as collaterals they have rapidly advanced into public favor, and have been frequently taken as such at the average of the securities issued by a number of the Northern States. The sales have also been made at good figures when placed in the hands of brokers, and upon an easy money market, and with their growing popularity as investments, it is no exaggeration to say that they will be looked upon with as much favor as the bonds of the State are to-day. These are now held very nearly at par, and the credit of the State is yearly improving. It is only sufficient, in order to show the justice of our argument and to enable us fairly to urge upon our capitalists a due attention to this class of securities, the amount of bonds issued by several of our counties, and the means at hand for their payment of principal and interest. These are not exceptional counties, but represent fair sample counties of those on the market with their securities for sale:

Johnson county has issued to the St. Louis and Santa Fe railroad bonds amounting to $60,000. The assessed value of its real estate and personal property in 1870 was $7,879,599. Its revenue in 1870, except school tax, was $123,261 07, the rate of taxation being $1 40 per $100 valuation.

Callaway county has subscribed $500,000 to the Louisiana and Missouri railroad, of which $400,000 has been issued, which, less amount canceled, with other floating debt, makes the total liabilities of the county $365,000. The assessed value of property was in 1870 $4,942,093. The road to which the bonds were given is being rapidly pushed forward.

Vernon county has subscribed to the Tebo and Neosho railroad bonds amounting to $300,000, which, with other debt, gives an indebtedness of $300,000 upon an assessed valuation of property of $3,002,836. The revenue for 1870 was $76,572 30, upon a taxation of $2 55 per $100 of valuation.

Macon county, with an assessed valuation of property of $5,223,131, and a revenue last year of $120,000, has issued to the Missouri and Mississippi railroad $350,000; but as part of these have already been retired, the total debt is only $325,000.

Cass county has also issued bonds to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad. This county shows property to the value of $6,351,000, or an increase in four years of over $5,000,000.

When it is recollected that assessments of property generally represent not over two-thirds of the value, it will be seen that these counties have issued bonds (for stock in railroads) secured not only by this stock, but by ten or twenty times its amount in real and personal property not yet influenced in value by the road which it has been issued to aid in building.

We may, perhaps, continue this subject, as we believe that, with the system upon which the counties issue bonds understood, the demand, which has already sprung up from the East, will so increase as to render them among the most desirable securities in the market.

THE GRAIN OF THE WEST—Under this caption the Boston Commercial Bulletin publishes a letter written from Chicago on the 10th inst. The writer says: The crop (wheat), though large, is not equal in quantity to the expectations formed in August. Spring wheat comprises almost the whole receipts at the lake ports. The winter wheat raised in the West this year is mostly of inferior quality to spring. The use of spring wheat flour for families has increased prodigiously in the last ten years. Formerly its use was confined wholly to bakers. The great improvements in its manufacture account principally for this increased popularity. Then four bushels and twenty to thirty pounds was required for a barrel of flour. Now the best mills in this city use over six bushels and regrind the returns and produce three grades of flour, and the highest grade has an immense sale in New England, where it is supplanting all but the very highest class of white winter brands.

As to coarse grains, oats are a light crop through the whole North. Corn west of the Mississippi river is not a full crop, but east of the river the yield is the largest since 1861. Opinions differ widely as to its future value. Present price here, 43 cents, which, with storage interest and fire insurance, makes it cost about 50 cents on board ship in April. There are many reasons why the price may be much higher in the spring. It is much the cheapest feed, selling less than mill offal and hardly two-thirds the price of oats by weight. Hogs now arriving are 25 per cent. heavier than last year, showing far greater consumption of corn. The deficient crop of 1869 is entirely exhausted, and consumption of the new crop commenced five weeks earlier than usual. Last winter over half the New England consumption was old corn.

The facilities for direct rail shipments are greatly increased. Including four roads from here there are eleven railroads from Illinois eastward, all of which run lines of cars through without change to the seaboard and interior of New England. Corn furnishes more than three-fourths of their eastward freight. At least, 600 car-loads of corn (240,000 bushels) per day are leaving Illinois by rail. All this goes into immediate consumption. A late, cold spring will necessitate great inroads into the corn-cribs for feeding stock. Then, again, for the first time in two years, Great Britain is purchasing our corn at 80 cents in New York. She will doubtless buy very largely next summer. About 275 towns in New England are reached, at Boston rates of freight, from here—now 70 cents per 100 pounds on grain. All things considered, I predict that the corn crop of the West will be largely depleted by June 1st; and, with wheat and oats selling at high prices, corn must advance. Summer freights by lake are 21 to 26 cents per bushel on corn, to Boston and common points.

BOUTWELL IN ENGLAND.—The London (England) Economist, one of the leading financial organs of Europe, in its issue of the 24th ultimo, says:

The second report of Mr. Boutwell on the United States finances is even a feebler composition than the first, in which he set forth his numerous financial prejudices. It bears all the marks of discouragement. The war in Europe has spoiled, he says, the chances of his funding operations, which were to be the peculiar triumph of his policy; and, if we may judge by his tone, he has no longer his old confidence. He repeats his old views about the balance of trade and the necessity of promoting shipping, so that American imports may be paid for in part by freights earned, as well as his opinions on the mischief of the central banks in New York gathering money from all parts of the country, instead of its being left to accommodate trade in each locality; but he does this in a half-hearted way, as if he had no longer an audience, and had very little power. Of course such is really his situation. Every Financial Secretary in America soon feels the impotence of his recommendations, but Mr. Boutwell is perhaps more than usually discredited. Last year Congress dealt very roughly indeed with his funding schemes and other proposals, and he has in prospect a newly-elected Congress, which is likely to be antagonistic on many points as well as indifferent. Mr. Boutwell's report, however, as that of the official who has nominally charge of American finance, cannot but present some matters of interest, especially at a time when "revenue reformers" have at last exhibited no small political power.

HOGS AT CHICAGO.—The Times of Monday says: With the exception of a slight decline on Tuesday, the general tendency of the market has been upward throughout the week, and sellers have realized an actual advance in prices as compared with the week preceding of 50@65c per 100 lbs. The receipts, although considerably below the anticipations of packers, were fully as large as could have been expected, yet the demand was such that 20,000 more could have been handled without depressing values. The fact that the hog crop has been largely overestimated has imparted a strong upward tendency to provisions, hence the market for live weights is gradually gaining the point from which it was forced late in November through the persistent reports of an excessive supply. So soon as packers and provision dealers were convinced that the supply at this point as to numbers would not largely exceed the receipts of former seasons, so soon a bull movement in provisions was developed, which culminated in an advance of over $1 per bbl for pork, with a corresponding appreciation in other meats and lard. Farmers and feeders, seeing the tide of the market thus set in their favor, are holding their stock with a view of realizing better figures. It may be considered bold to predict that prices will go higher, yet there are strong indications that such will prove the fact. Buyers overreached themselves during the month of December in their efforts to force prices down. They not only induced shipments to other points in so doing, but crowded prices down to a point that made it an object for farmers to put their hogs into the barrel instead of sending them to this market. And it is mainly owing to these causes that the supply at this point has disappointed so many. The market for the week opened firm and active at $6 20@6 30 for good to choice stock, and $5 85@6 15 for coarse, uneven grades to good, smooth, bacon stock. The average quality of the receipts was about the same as on the week preceding, the average weights being about 270 lbs, against 236 lbs for the corresponding week in 1870. The market on Saturday, in the absence of fresh receipts until late in the evening, after the business of the day had closed, was quiet, but firm, at a further advance of 25@35c per 100 lbs. Notwithstanding the general tendency of prices is strongly upward, the advance on Saturday was chiefly owing to the storm, which, it was thought, would check the supply during the first half of the present week.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river, [Furnished by the Board of Trade]:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports
Apples, green, bbls	80	88
Bacon, tcs	134	106
Bacon, casks	..	265
Butter, bags	8	30
Barley, sacks	175	..
Bagging, pcs	749	49
Cotton, bales	4083	1784
Cotton Yarns, bales	81	3
Coffee, bags	653	284
Cheese, bxs	334	313
Candles, bxs	290	467
Corn, sacks	785	..
Cattle, head	43	5
Dried fruit, sks	39	47
Eggs, bbls & bxs	1	5
Flour, bbls	15	398
Feathers, sks	8	33
Hides, bdls	816	161
Hogs, head	29	..
Hay, bales	51	92
Horses, head	15	3
Iron, pig, tons	..	1
Lard, tcs	132	440
Lard, kegs	93	389
Malt, sacks	125	34
Mules, head	1	..
Mackerel, pkgs	26	..
Molasses, bbls	281	67
Nails, kegs	1370	869
Offal, sks	50	60
Oil, bbls	363	675
Oats, bags	22	341
Pork, bbls	2	50
Pork, pcs	3247	3989
Potatoes, bbls	33	273
Sugar, hhds	186	52
Sugar, bxs and bbls	37	88
Seeds, bgs	410	146
Tobacco, hhds	146	22
Tobacco, boxes	119	153
Whisky, bbls	753	1040
Wool, bags	17	11

The Markets.

APPLES—The market is well supplied and prices are steady. A fair demand is reported, and we quote fair to prime at $3 50 to 4 75, and choice to extra choice lots at $5@6 per bbl.

ALCOHOL—Prices rule steady, and sales are made in bbl lots at $1 90 per gallon.

BROOMS—We have no change to note. We quote common at $1 75 to 2 00 per doz, and good to prime qualities at $2 75@3 50. Some fancy makes are held at $4 per doz.

BATTING—Prices are weak and the demand light. We quote extra at 20@21c, No. 1 at 18@20c, and No. 2 at 15@18c per lb.

BEESWAX—Is steady, with a fair demand, and sales are made on arrival at 27@28c per lb.

GRAIN BAGS—Are in light request, and the market is well supplied. We quote 2-bu seamless cotton bags at 31½@33c, 2½-bu at 42½@45c, 3-bu bags at 50@52½c. Burlaps range from 15 to 23c for 2 and 4-bu bags. Gunnies are quiet.

BROOM CORN—Is in light demand at $50@80 per ton.

BAGGING—There is very little doing in bagging, transactions being chiefly confined to small lots on orders at 27@27½c for hemp and flax. Sales are made to dealers at 25@26c, and for cash jobbers are making concessions.

BUTTER—Receipts of country butter continue liberal, and the market is well supplied. We note sales at 15 to 20c for common cooking to prime lots. Choice butter commands 22 to 25c per lb. Western Reserve butter is in limited demand at 30@33c, and New York butter is held at 40@42c for choice Goshen. Sales 1,000 lbs country at 20c; 800 lbs Western Reserve at 30@32c.

BEANS—Are in moderate demand, and we quote at $1 75@2 for common, and $2 25@2 50 per bu for prime navy beans.

BARK—Tanners report a fair demand, and chestnut oak is selling at from $56 to $75 per car-load at depot.

COTTON YARNS—The market is reported quiet and prices weak at quotations. Stocks are ample, and include a wide range of Southern and what are known to the trade as standard brands. We continue to quote: No. 500 at 13½@16c; No. 600 at 11½@13½c; No. 700 at 9½@12½c.

CANDLES—Prices are steady with a good demand for star and tallow candles. We note sales of 600 boxes 12-oz star at 12@12½c. We quote full-weight star candles at 16@17c; 12-oz at 12@13c, and 11-oz at 11@12c; tallow candles at 12@13c.

CHEESE—We have no change to note in quotations. Stocks are ample and the demand fair. We quote Ohio factory at 15@16c per lb; English dairy at 15½@16c; Tom Thumb at 24@25c, pine-apple at 20@28c per pound.

CRANBERRIES—The market is quiet at $15 for cultivated.

COFFEE—Is in active demand, and prices for the various grades of Rio rule firm. Other descriptions are in fair supply and steady. We quote:

Fancy	21 @22
Choice Rio	19½@21
Prime Rio	18½@19½
Good Rio	18 @18½
Fair Rio	16 @17½
Laguayra	20 @21
Java	24 @26
Ceylon	20 @21

COTTON—The market to-day ruled quiet under depressing advices from New York. The want of vitality in the cotton markets of the world is a subject of general remark, and though prices may have touched bottom there are few who anticipate an immediate improvement. Transactions to-day were of limited importance and we do not revise quotations. We quote:

Middling	13¾
Low middling	13¼
Good ordinary	12¾
Ordinary	11

CORNMEAL—Is steady at $4 50@4 75 for kiln-dried per bbl, and 60@65c per bushel for bolted, loose.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are in good request, and dealers are selling halves at 10@11c per lb, and quarters at 6@7c. Dried apples are little sought after, and are dull and nominal at 3½@4c per lb.

EGGS—Are in fair demand, and sales are made on arrival at 24@25c per dozen. We note sales of 1,000 dozen at outside figures.

FLAX SEED—Is steady at $1 70 per bushel for prime.

FEATHERS—Are in demand, and good to prime lots command 68@70c per lb.

FISH—We have no change to note in the prices of the various descriptions of fish. Under this head mackerel are steady and in ample supply. White fish are in light request. We quote No. 1 mackerel large and medium at $23@25 per bbl, and other numbers in proportion in bbls and half bbls; No. 1 kitts at $2 75@3, other numbers in proportion; white fish at $5 50@8 25 per bbl; herring $8 50@9; sardines 23@39 for half and quarter boxes.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand, and we quote oranges at $14@15 per bbl; lemons at $9@12 per box; figs at 18@20c per lb; layer raisins $8 00@8 25 per box; Zante currants 14@15c per lb.

FLOUR—The market rules steady, with an improving shipping demand. The local demand is fair, and stocks are ample to meet the largest wants of the trade. Sales to-day amount to 1,000 bbls assorted grades, and we revise most of our quotations, showing a slight advance. We quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 25
Superfine	4 50@5 00
Extra	5 00@5 25
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	5 75@6 25
Fancy	6 75@7 50
Rye flour	5 75

FURS AND PELTRIES—We have no change to make in our quotations, and the market is exhibiting but little animation. We quote:

Prime Raccoon Skins	20@30c
" Mink "	$1 25@2 00
" Opossum "	5c
" Gray Fox "	20c
" Wild Cat "	20c
" Otter "	$3 50@4 50
" Beaver "	50c@$1
" Muskrat "	5c
Deer, " per lb	15@25c
Sheep, " wool on	40@90c

GINSENG—Is in good demand at 68@72c per lb for good to prime lots.

GRAIN—Advices from New York are to the effect that wheat is in good export demand, and the indications are that a large trade with Europe will characterize the market during the year, and the surplus of the country will be wanted. This fact is having the effect to strengthen prices, and although as yet not felt here to the extent of an advance in quotations, the market is reported firm, and the light receipts are readily taken at $1@1 10 for red wheat on arrival, and $1 10@1 20 for white. We note sales of 1,000 bushels at quotations.

CORN—Is in good local request, and operators are beginning to purchase at points of production and a more active market may be anticipated. Transactions are chiefly in ear corn, which we quote at 55@61c from wagon and store.

OATS—There is a good demand for oats and prices rule firmer, and an advance has been established. We quote on arrival at 43@45c in bulk, 50c from store, and 54@55c from store, sacks included.

BARLEY—Is in fair request and firm. We quote No. 1 fall at $1@1 05 and No. 2 at 85@90c on arrival, and $1 10@1 15 for No. 1 from store and $1 for No. 2; No. 1 spring barley commands $1@1 10 from store and 90c@$1 on arrival, No. 2 90c@$1 from store and 85@90c on arrival.

RYE—Remains quiet and steady, and dealers are still paying 70c on arrival and selling at 75@80c per bushel from store.

MALT—Is steady, with a fair demand. We quote fall malt at $1 25@1 30. Nos. 1 and 2 spring at 95c@$1 10. Canada at $1@1 15, rye malt at $1@1 10, and corn malt at $1 per bushel.

HAY—The market rules steady, but with more liberal receipts, which will occur as navigation has been resumed, and we may anticipate a lower range of prices. We note sales of 186 bales at $20 for prime timothy. We continue to quote the various grades of timothy at $19 50 to 21 per ton for prime to strictly choice from store and delivered on cars.

HIDES—Are in fair request, and prices are steady. We quote dry flint at 17½c, and green salted at 9c per lb.

HOMINY AND GRITS—The market has undergone no quotable change, and we quote hominy at $4 50@5 00 per barrel, and grits at $5 50@6 00 per barrel.

HOGS—Receipts are very light and offerings are correspondingly limited. Prices rule firm and we quote at $6 65@7 per 100 lbs gross. The killing to-day amounted to 400 head, bringing the number killed during the season to 241,602 head. The recent advance in hogs is consequent upon the light receipts at the principal packing points, as also upon the sharp advance in the price of all descriptions of the product. At Chicago to-day the full range of prices was from $6 70 to $7 25 gross, the bulk of the sales being at $7@7 12½; receipts are very light. Dressed hogs ranged from $8 to $8 25 per 100 lbs. At Cincinnati the market was excited and sales were made at $7@7 25 and receipts 3,500 head. It is not improbable that the season may close at prices but little below last season, but, should they remain as at present quoted, it will have the effect to bring every available hogs to market.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in fair request at 5½@6c per lb.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices rule firm, and we quote bar iron at 3¾@4½c; coopers' hoop at 5½@6c; nail rod at 9@9½c. Steel ranges from 12 to 25c for German, American blister and cast. Iron and steel plow-wings and slabs range from 6 to 10c per lb.

LEATHER—Prices rule firm, and we quote oak sole at 39c; hemlock, 30@33c; Buffalo slaughter, 34@35c; harness, 38@40c. Bridle leather per doz $54@72. Uppers per doz at $42@54.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Is steady, with a fair demand, and dealers report stocks ample to enable them to respond promptly to the wants of the trade. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 85
Va. common, lbs and ¼ lbs	63 @ 65
Va. fine, ¼ lbs and 14's	68 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ¼'s and 14's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ¼s	[illegible]
Ky. navy, lbs and ¼ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ¼ lbs, medium	[illegible]

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—Prices rule steady with a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, which is selling in round and jobbing lots at 65@75c per gallon for the various grades. Sirups range from 60c to $1 15 for prime to choice grades, and sorgum is quiet at 45@50c per gal.

NAILS—Are firm, at $4 25@4 50 for 10d and 40d, and small sizes in proportion.

OILS—Are unchanged and steady. We quote:

Linseed oil	91 @ 97	Gassaline	28 @35
Lard oil	1 10 @1 15	Bank oil	65 @
Lard oil, No. 2	90 @1 00	Straits oil	70 @
Coal oil	23 @ 25	Lubricating	30 @45
Benzine	15		

OFFAL—Stocks are ample, with a fair local demand. Prices rule steady:

Bran, per ton, at	$16 00@18 00
Shorts, per ton, at	20 00@21 00
Shipstuff and middlings, per ton, at	23 00@30 00

POTATOES—Are in active demand and firm at $3@3 50 per bbl, packed and in shipping order, for peach blows, russets, and neshannocks.

PROVISIONS—The market to-day was buoyant, active, excited, and advancing, and if there are other terms to denote a state of affairs in direct opposition to apathy they may be used with perfect propriety. Dealers are indisposed promptly to fill orders at prevailing prices, but would prefer holding, and would not be anxious to sell large lots at current figures.

MESS PORK—Rules very firm, and jobbers are selling at $22 on orders, the full range being $21 25 to $22. Rump pork is steady at $16@16 50 per bbl.

BULK MEATS—Sales to-day include 200,000 lbs shoulders at 8c, loose; 61 casks at 8½@8¾c, packed; 57 casks clear-rib sides at 10¾@11c; 32 casks clear sides at 11¼@11½c.

BACON—We note sales 16 casks shoulders at 10c; 16 do clear-rib sides at 12½@12¾c; 32 do clear rib sides at 11¼@12c.

LARD—Is steady, with sales 50 tierces at 12¾c, inside figure. We quote at 12¾@13c, and keg lard at 14@14½c.

RICE—The market is well supplied with Carolina, Louisiana and Rangoon rice, and sales are made at 7@9c per lb.

STARCH—Is in good demand and prices are lower.

SALT—The market is well supplied, but agents report only small barrels. We quote:

Small barrels	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SUGARS—There is an active demand for Louisiana sugars, with fair receipts. Dealers quote in round lots at 9@11½c for the various grades from fair to prime, and 10@13½c in hhd and bbl jobbing lots. Island sugars are in light supply and firm. Porto Rico and Cuba sugars are in light supply and nominal. The market continues quite bare of refined sugars of all descriptions, and our quotations must be regarded as nominal. We quote:

Hard standard, crushed and granulated	15½@16
A's	14½@15
B's	14½@14¾
Extra C	14 @14¼
C's	13¾@14¼
C. Yellow	13 @14
Molasses sugars	9½@10½
Demerara	12½@13½
Porto Rico	10 @11½
Cuba	11 @13

We note a sale of 40 hhds N. O. at 10@12½c.

SEEDS—A fair demand is reported and prices are maintained. Clover, $6 85@7 00, and timothy at $6 00@6 25.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Receipts find ready sale at 8@8½c for tallow and 6@6½c for grease.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices are steady, with a fair demand. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$12 00
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	15 00
Block tin, per lb	46c
Lead, per lb	9½c
Solder, per lb	30c

WHISKY—Highwines are steady, with a limited supply. We quote at 86½@87c, tax paid.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market to-day exhibited no new features. Offerings were more liberal than yesterday, but are still light, owing to small receipts. The weather for several days has favored planters, and large receipts will be a feature of the market during the week. Buyers are anxious for a more liberal supply, and planters may feel assured of obtaining the best possible prices for their crops. The sales to-day amounted to 58 hhds, and the following is a full account of grades and prices:

The BOONE HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 5 hhds Christian county lugs, $5 70, 5 65, 6, 6 20, 6; 2 hhds Adair county lugs, $5 10, 5 90; 2 hhds Adair county leaf, $7 90, $8; 1 hhd Larue county leaf, $7 30.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 1 hhd Simpson county new lugs at $5 95; 1 hhd Marion county new leaf at 6 90; 1 hhd Tennessee old leaf at 7 50; 1 hhd Breckinridge county new lugs at 6; 1 hhd Henry county new lugs at 6 20; 1 hhd Henry county new leaf at 7 20.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 4 hhds old common at $6 80, 6 80, 7 60, 7 80; 2 hhds new Trimble county common leaf at $6 60 and 6 60.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 27 hhds: 10 hhds leaf, Missouri, at $12 50, 9 10, 8 00, 7 90, 9 60, 7 60, 7 20, 7 20, 7 10, 7 00; 8 hhds leaf, Christian county, at $7 70, 7 40, 7 40, 7 80, 7 30, 7 10, 7 00, 7 20; 1 hhd leaf, Henry county, at $8 10; 3 hhds lugs, Indiana, at $5 85, 5 30; 2 hhds leaf, Breckinridge county, at $3 50, 7 40; 4 hhds lugs, Christian county, at $6 30, 6 00, 6 00, 5 80.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 9 hhds: 2 hhds Christian county leaf at $11 50 and 8 70; 2 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $8 30 and 7 00; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $5 60; 1 hhd Hancock county leaf at $7 00; 1 hhd Hancock county lugs at $6 45; 1 hhd Ballard county common leaf (old) at $7 50; 1 hhd Henderson county common leaf (old) at $7 20.

SALES AT OTHER POINTS—We shall be glad from time to time to publish the sales of leaf tobacco at other points, but must insist upon some classification which will enable those interested in such matters to form some idea of what the various grades of tobacco command. The following from Hopkinsville, Ky., is too indefinite in these regards:

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—The tobacco sales at this market opened on yesterday with a full board of buyers. Sales at the Planters' Warehouse of 46 hhds, the majority being low, medium, and lugs, at the following prices: $8 75, 8 60, 8 45, 8 30, 8 30, 8 20, 7 75, 7 45, 7 40, 7 40, 7 35, 7 30, 7 30, 7 25, 7 25, 7 25, 7 25, 7 20, 7 15, 7 15, 7 10, 7 00, 6 95, 6 95, 6 90, 6 60, 6 60, 6 20, 6 10, 5 85, 5 80, 5 60, 5 40, 5 20, 5 15, 5 10, 5 10, 5 10, 5 10, 5 00, 5 00, 4 70.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1871.

Congress Yesterday.

In the Senate the House amendment to the bill authorizing an additional issue of five hundred millions of 5 per cent. bonds was concurred in. A memorial from Horace Greeley, President of the American Institute, at New York, and three thousand others, touching on the industrial exposition in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the nation was presented and referred. Mr. Yates presented a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to make eligible to the office of President all persons who have attained the age of 35 years, and being fourteen years resident of the United States, which was referred. A joint resolution in reference to life insurance companies was introduced. It provides that no penalty shall be imposed on any life insurance company incorporated by any State on account of any action of such company which is authorized by the laws of the United States, nor shall any tax or other condition of doing business be imposed on any such company which is not by the same authority imposed on all life insurance companies. The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a mass of papers relating to the alleged traffic of Senator Sprague with rebels in Texas during the war, being the papers referred to in the report of Judge Advocate General Holt upon the case, and on which the same was based. Referred to the special committee of investigation. The bill ceding to the State of Ohio jurisdiction over the grounds occupied by the Dayton Soldiers' Home was passed. The bill to refund to States moneys advanced to the Government during the rebellion was taken up and discussed, but the Senate adjourned without action.

In the House a resolution authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners to examine and report as to the distribution of the aid granted by Government to the Pacific and other railroad companies, what persons have derived benefit therefrom, and to what extent and what manner, was referred. The House in committee of the whole discussed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill at length, and completed it. An effort was made to increase the salaries of circuit judges to $6 500 but failed, and they were continued at $5,000 as heretofore. The bill making appropriations for the Military Academy was also completed, but the House voted finally on neither. Adjourned.

The Missouri Senatorship.

Telegrams from St. Louis remove all doubt of the election of Gen. F. P. Blair to the U. S. Senate over Hon John B. Henderson by a considerable majority. The contest between them is another instance of the strange mutations in political life. John B. Henderson, a Virginian and pro-slavery man, was a Democratic Elector in Missouri in 1856, and a Democratic delegate to the Charleston convention in 1860, when Blair was the great Western hero of the anti-slavery movement. When the war broke out, Blair, without changing his politics, went into the Union army and staid there to the end, while Henderson loyalized himself, and, getting into the Senate, was for six years a Radical of the Radicals, flickering on the impeachment question only. For this he was read out of the party while it held power in Missouri, and was only taken up as a sort of forlorn hope by the defeated and demoralized Radicals, who thus changed front on the proscription question too late to accomplish anything by the maneuvre. In the Senate Gen. Blair will have an opportunity to illustrate the meaning of his Broadhead letter in a way that may denude it of all those bugaboo interpretations that have been put upon it by the Radical press.

AMUSEMENTS.

Waddell Grays.

This company advertise a grand ball to be given to-night at the Central Rolling Rink, in Weisiger building.

Weisiger Hall.

There was little, if any, diminution in the size of Mr. MacEvoy's audience last night, nor in the good reception of the panorama and the dramatic story accompanying it. The Hibernicon will have a matinee at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, and will have a third exhibition this evening.

Masonic Temple.

Professor McAllister's house last night was as large as that of the evening before, the house being packed, up stairs and down. Some of the Professor's tricks are very marvelous. The magic flower-pot, for instance, in which a seed is planted, and progresses through the different stages of vegetation until it reaches maturity. The usual distribution of prizes was made. A third exhibition will be given to-night, with an entire change of programme.

Opera House.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron appeared for the first time last night to a good house. Mr. Byron is an exceedingly pleasant actor, very well adapted to the department of the drama he has selected. He is essentially American, with a great deal of jolly, rollicking humor and with a decided touch of the cultivated actor. Indeed, we are disposed to put Mr. Byron at the head of this department of the profession. He is evidently a great favorite and was greeted with frequent rounds of applause. The play is full of exciting incidents—introducing a rencontre with the Indians, signalling to the next station for relief and the arrival of the train at "sixty miles an hour" across the stage with the needed succor. The play ought to be, and probably will be, a decided success. We wish to notice particularly the remarkably acting of the little girl, Carrie Wales. The child is marvelous in her self-possession, and the perfection of her rendering. Mr. Langdon, as the villian of the piece, of course is good. Mr. Johnson, as the ebony Forest, is admirable, and never failed to bring down the house. The company has received an addition lately in the person of Mr. Oliver Wren. This gentleman has made himself a very great favorite with the upper part of the house, and as the Irish friend of the "Ferret" (Mr. Byron), made a great success. "Across the Continent" to-night.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

The Lodge was called to order by Adolph Rammers, G. C. After the formal opening, the Grand Lodge Degree was conferred upon Knight J. W. Mavity, of Daniel Boone Lodge No. 2. The Grand Lodge then went into an election for Representative to the Supreme Lodge of the World, which resulted in the choice of Dr. George W. Griffiths of Pioneer Lodge No. 8.

A communication from the Supreme Scribe of the Supreme Lodge of the World was then received, stating that the Order of the Knights of Pythias was established in thirty-one States, and had 681 subordinate lodges in the United States, and also had several lodges in the Canadas.

The following officers were then installed for the ensuing term: S. A. Brown, G. C.; Adolph Rammers, G. V. P.; Fred. Heser, V. G. C.; Will. A. Borden, G. R. and C. S.; Jos. J. Fischer, G. B. C. C. Will, G. G.; J. D. Sheppard, G. I. S.; E. Halbleib, G. O. S. Past Grand Chancellors—B. F. Pullen, Peabody Lodge, No. 9, Paris, Ky.; Geo. Fewlass, Eureka, No. 5, Newport, Ky.; C. W. German, Mystic, No. 11, Louisville, Ky.; W. A. Borden, Mystic, No. 11, Louisville, Ky.; Geo. W. Griffiths, Pioneer, No. 8, Louisville, Ky.; P. Brenner, Uhland, No. 4, Louisville, Ky.

The Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, which meets in Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 8th, has extended an invitation to the Grand Lodge of this State to visit them on that occasion.

The day session then closed, and the Lodge met again last night, at 8 o'clock, Grand Chancellor A. K. Brown, presiding.

After receiving several reports it went into secret session, during which the members were entertained with several able addresses. The Lodge then adjourned to meet again on the third Monday in January, 1872.

After the adjournment the members were escorted to the hall below, where a sumptuous banquet, prepared in Hofer's best style, awaited them. It is needless to say that they did it full justice, and separated at last in fine spirits and in excellent humor, with their hospitable brethren of this city.

The Billiard Tournament.

The billiard tournament at Brunswick Billiard Hall ended last night with the following result: Ham Murphy, of this city, won the first prize, a very handsome silver goblet and the championship of Louisville. Charles Godshaw, also of this city, won the second prize, a very handsome silver cup. Lee Ullman, also of this city, won the third prize, a handsome cue inlaid with pearl and ivory. Lu. Strauss, of this city, won the fourth prize, a beautiful cue inlaid with ivory. The playing was far above the average for amateurs and was spirited and well contested. Murphy's average was 14 19-[illegible]; Godshaw's, 16 97-105; Ullman's, 10-1-6; Strauss', 8 1-4. Godshaw leads by a handsome majority over his adversaries, but under the rules that governed the tournament the winners of the largest number of games were entitled to the first, second, third, and fourth prizes, which were won by the parties mentioned above.

Fracas on Green Street.

A colored man allowed a combination of slop-bucket, awkwardness, and high temper to involve him in a [illegible]culty last night. Emerging suddenly from a gate on Green street near Eighth, he stumbled against a lady who was passing home from a concert with her husband. The latter caught him as he stumbled, but not in time to prevent the emptying of half the foul contents of the bucket the negro was carrying upon the lady's velvets. No sooner did the gentleman let the awkward fellow go than the latter threw the bucket at him, missing him but drenching the lady with the remainder of the nastiness. This was more than any gentleman posted in the cost of dry goods could stand, and so the husband seized a whip from a wagon near by and went for the high-toned slop-bearer, thrashing him soundly.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

BLACK BETTY was full yesterday.

THE pavement on Pleasant street is only two feet nine inches wide.

No. 1 last night only had Charles Roseman locked up for drunkenness.

FIVE women were tried before the City Cour for drunkenness yesterday.

THERE were but four arrests made in the city up to 12 o'clock last night, and they were for trifling causes.

THE Coopers' Association of this city met last night on Jefferson, near Clay street. After business they danced until day dawned.

AN alarm from fire station 67 at 9:40 last night was caused by a chimney burning out at the corner of Thirteenth and Rowan streets.

A LITTLE boy, while running to the fire last night, was struck by a horse-car, at the corner of Twelfth and Market streets, and severely hurt.

A YOUTH named William Nash was incarcerated at police station No. 2 last night on complaint of his father, who said he could not control him.

INEBRIATED individuals deposited the sum of $65, subject to the order of the treasurer of the school fund, during the session of the City Court yesterday.

A RUNAWAY horse attracted the attention of pedestrians as it passed out Fourth street last night, attached to a wagon. At the crossing of Chestnut, the animal slipped and was severely hurt.

PAT. CROSBY, who was so severely cut on Monday afternoon opposite the Louisville and Nashville railway station by Chas. McCann, was in a very critical condition last night. There are hopes of his recovery, however.

SOME parts of the city need gaslights. On Floyd, from Jefferson to Green streets, there is no lamp at all, and on Clay, from Market to Jefferson, there is but one, and it, from some cause, is never lighted. There are many places in the West End where more light is needed.

AFTER the match game of billiards had been decided, and the prizes awarded, last night, at Brunswick Hall, Mr. Geo. W. Griffey, an employe of Dennis Long's foundry, challenged Mr. Ham. Murphy, who was declared the champion of Louisville, but the challenge was not accepted.

DAVID COOK, proprietor of the pea-nut stand in Robinson's circus, who was shot twice in the abdomen, at Nashville, night before last, by Enoch Monroe, arrived in this city on the 10 o'clock mail train last night. His home is at New Albany, where he was taken soon after his arrival here.

THE Commercial of yesterday morning, after making up its entire local page from the COURIER-JOURNAL of the two preceding days, grows eloquent upon the subject of newspaper ethics and quarrels with its own bread and butter by finding fault with some of the news we had furnished it.

WHILE doing their beats, last night about 10 o'clock, Officers Hyland and Speer, of the Fourth police district, found John Carr and C. Whittingham lying upon the pavement, at the corner of Eleventh and Madison streets, burdened with more whisky than they could carry. They were conveyed to station No. 4.

THE pleasant weather of the last few days, and the opening of the river, have increased travel to and from this city very much both by river and rail. The Ohio and Mississippi road, which was compelled by the ice blockade to transfer passengers to Jeffersonville via the bridge, has dispensed with that extra change of cars and now transfers them by ferry.

THE RAILROAD ORDINANCE.

The Mayor and Council and the Rights of the People.

The powers and functions conferred by statutory legislation upon the Mayor and Council of a city are two-fold in their character—legislative and executive. In the use of the former the largest discretion is allowed; in the latter but a limited discretion. For the management of the general interests of the city, the Legislature has rightly given liberal powers to our elected and highest constituted authorities; and in such management the action of these authorities is final and absolute, so long as it does not violate the terms of the charter of the city. But there are questions of special and grave importance, in the determination of which the Legislature, in its wisdom, has chosen to limit the powers of the Mayor and Council to the mere functions of an executive agent, and to trust the final settlement to the arbitrament of the popular will. All questions involving large appropriations of money for special purposes are of this class.

There are certainly weighty and sufficient reasons for this cautious reserve of power. Corporations, combinations and persons wielding large means and influence are always, directly or indirectly, interested in favoring or opposing these measures of special importance and involving the expenditure of a great amount of money; and the common practice of using money and influence to win or defeat such measures is notorious. A few men in a council or board, or a few persons in official position, representing important interests and invested with representative powers, can be more easily manipulated and controlled by these outside means and interested agencies than the great and numerous body of people whom they represent. Hence, to give the final and arbitrary powers of decision to the few officials rather than to refer them to the many interested people, is hazarding the defeat oftentimes of the people's wishes and the sacrifice of their highest interests to the corrupt selfishness and greed of a powerful few.

It seemed wise in our Legislature to give this power of self-protection to our people on matters of specially grave importance. If it had done otherwise, and they had left the final power of decision in all cases with the Mayor and Council, and these officials had appropriated and squandered large sums of money for the city upon measures of little or no public benefit to us, what would be the legitimate conclusion? Instinctively, that corrupt influences had been brought to bear, and that our city fathers had prostituted their powers to unworthy purposes.

But suppose, on the other hand, the Mayor and Council, on questions of the greatest interest to our city should assume the final decision, when the prerogative of such final decision is vested with the people alone, and say to us: "You are not competent to judge a question like this, and we will deny you the right which the law has clearly conferred." What will be the result, and how will the people feel under such treatment?

Gies and Jeans Both Dead.

We published in Monday's issue the particulars of an accident on Sunday night at the corner of Clay and Main streets, wherein Charles Gies (it should have been Chris. Gies) fell with such force against the pavement as to cause a fatal cranial fracture. Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock the unfortunate young man died from his injuries at his mother's residence. He never spoke after the fall. Mention was made in the same issue of an accident to Charley Jeans, a small boy, who was struck by the prong of a pitchfork while playing in a stable up town. This little fellow died at his mother's residence, on Eighteenth street, Sunday night from the injuries received. At the time of the accident to Charley, he, with his mother, were paying a call to some relatives on Gray street.

IN MEMORIAM.

Remarks of Senator Perrin in the Kentucky Senate on the Late Hon. I. T. Martin.

When the resolutions on the death of Hon. I. T. Martin, late Senator from Harrison county, were introduced into the State Senate, his successor, Senator Perrin, paid the following just tribute to his memory:

MR. SPEAKER—It is with unfeigned diffidence that I attempt to address the Senate, and I would not do so did I not think that my obligations to the former constituents of the deceased, now mine, and the more sacred obligations of friendship, required it as a tribute of respect to the memory of my friend.

Mr. Martin was a native of Pennsylvania, but came to Cynthiana a little more than twenty years ago, poor and almost a stranger, and it is no small praise of him to say that he acquired a competence of this world's goods, and made a reputation that gave him the nomination of the Democratic party of the Twenty-second district for the Senate in the spring of 1867, and that he was elected without opposition by a constituency surpassed by none in the State for intelligence and patriotism. You, Mr. Speaker and Senators, know better than I, how faithfully he fulfilled the duties of that office—how he remained at his post here, almost to the last, when tortured and wasted by disease.

In some respects Mr. Martin was a remarkable man. He was especially remarkable for great energy and industry, combined with more than an ordinary degree of practical common sense. He rarely undertook an enterprise, either of a private or a public nature, that he did not carry it to a successful termination. He built monuments to his industry and public spirit in Cynthiana and its neighborhood that will last long after the praises spoken of him here will have been forgotten.

As a politician Mr. Martin was a Democrat after the strictest sect, decided and outspoken, but not intolerant—outspoken sometimes when it required more than ordinary courage to be so. It was the misfortune of Kentucky at the August election of 1865 to be under the military control of Gen. Palmer, and by his orders negro soldiers were placed around the polls at Cynthiana to prevent Democrats from voting. When Mr. Martin went to vote he was told by the commanding officer that if he voted he would be arrested. His reply was a defiance; he voted and was immediately marched off under a negro guard. His conduct and that of others like him encouraged Democrats to vote, and they did vote and carried the election. His fellow-prisoners in Barracks No. 1, Louisville, where he was sent by that other scourge of Kentucky, Gen. Burbridge, without crime being charged against him, doubtless recollect his social good qualities, his patient endurance of prison life, and the courage with which he refused to pay the bribe asked for his release.

But it is in private life that I like to contemplate my friend, where those who knew him best appreciated him most. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, a true and faithful friend, and a good neighbor. Above all, he died a Christian. I visited him frequently in the last days of his life, and I seldom did so that he did not have some cheerful word to say with regard to his prospects for a brighter and purer world than this. He spoke of his long and lonely ride on horseback from Montgomery, Alabama, where he had gone hoping to improve his health, to his home, though made in great bodily weakness, as one of peculiar religious comfort. Mr. Speaker and Senators, may we when our last hour comes, like our friend, with our faith firmly anchored on the Saviour of mankind, "pass through the valley and shadow of death fearing no evil."

THE FAIRFIELD HOMICIDE.

Arrest of the Alleged Perpetrators.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FAIRFIELD, KY., Jan. 16, 1871.—The funeral of John McKenna, whose recent death by violence in this town you have already recorded, was largely attended. Three of the party—two Haydons and a young man named Sam Lewis—have been arrested and are now under bonds of $2,000 each to appear in Bardstown on the 17th. Great excitement prevailed in the community and for a time there were fears that they would be lynched. Yours, &c., N.

☞ Mr. Jefferson, the comedian, has offered $100 for a box at the Academy of Music, on the occasion of the final Holland testimonial performance, on the 21st inst.

OUR FREIGHT TROUBLES.

More About the L. & N. and Its Way Tariff.

A REPLY TO "R."

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I wrote a private letter to a friend in your city, dated at Loretto, December 21, 1870. My friend, I suppose, thought it ought to be published; at any rate, it appeared in your issue of the 12th inst. A correspondent, subscribing himself "R," replies in your issue of the 14th inst. He characterizes my letter as being "full of misrepresentation" in regard to the local freights of the Louisville and Nashville railroad;" as being in "utter want of truthfulness," etc. I would say "You're another," but for the fact that such language is not argument, and only reflects discredit upon those who had the responsibility of training us to be polite and gentlemanly. A man ought to be careful of the reputation of his mother. "R." did not undertake to show what statements in my letter were "false" and "misrepresentations," and wherein they were in "utter want of truthfulness." He evidently had another and selfish object to accomplish, and that was to convince the stockholders that the freight department of the road is so managed as to yield them good dividends. Perhaps somebody's bread and meat depends upon such a showing.

Now for facts. I said in my letter that the people of Taylor and Green counties complain of the high prices of transportation; that they say that they cannot afford to raise stock and tobacco and give all the profits to wagons and the Louisville and Nashville railroad to carry it to market for them; that several gentlemen said, "We get our goods no cheaper than when we had them hauled by wagons over dirt roads." Since "R's" letter was published I have made a careful investigation of the matter. Hauling by wagon to Campbellsville and Greensburg before the railroad was built cost from 70 cents to $1 25 per 100 lbs. Now it costs by rail to Lebanon, and thence by wagon, from 90 cents to $1 45. "R" presents this table as the cost of freights per 100 lbs to Lebanon:

First-class freight	34c
Second-class freight	30c
Third-class freight	25c
Fourth-class freight	20c
Tobacco	36c

Add to the above 5 cts per 100 lbs for drayage and 5 cts for commission at Lebanon and the cost stands thus:

First-class freights	44c
Second-class freights	40c
Third-class freights	35c
Fourth-class freights	30c
Tobacco	36c

Why did not R. give the actual cost? as it is the actual cost that the people complain of. It will be borne in mind that there was no drayage or commissions incident to hauling by wagon. Lebanon is the freighting point for a belt of country traced by the Cumberland and Ohio road from the northern portion of Washington county to the Cumberland river country, a distance of some seventy or eighty miles. When the road is built the people along the whole line, for that distance, will receive their freights at less than what they now cost to Lebanon.

I said that the L. & N. is an oppressive monopoly, and that it is its "policy to charge not merely what is just and right, but every cent that the people will bear." I need not go outside of "R.'s" letter to prove this statement. He admits that the company charges less in proportion to the distance from Crab Orchard than from Lebanon, and excuses it on the ground that they have competition up there. This is admitting that they discriminate against the people of Marion county, who were taxed and in favor of the people beyond there who were not taxed, just as they do in favor of Cincinnati and Chicago, who were not taxed, against Louisville, who was taxed. Discriminations are unjust, and cannot be palliated or excused. I would note another fact that shows that the road discriminates—at Bardstown where they have a good turnpike to Louisville, and where the people will not submit to excessive rates, the company charges ten dollars for lumber cars. At Chicago and Loretto, only 16 and 18 miles further out, they charge just 100 per cent. more. Why? Because the country is broken and the roads too bad to wagon over. It cannot be that the 100 per cent. is added because of the additional distance, for they charge the same from those two points that they do from Lebanon, which is 10 and 12 miles further from Louisville than Chicago and Loretto. Why does not the company make its rates uniform? Simply because it is its policy to charge every cent that the people will submit to—to utilize all of its advantages and hold on like Growler to his bone.

I will ask R. a question or two: If your published rates are $27 50 for stock cars from Lebanon, why is it you charge $29 from Loretto, 10 miles nearer to Louisville? Why is it you only charge $28 from points beyond Danville?

"R." says the Kentucky Central railroad competes with them for the business from the region of Crab Orchard, and that, therefore, they have reduced the rates of freight from that section. Then ought not the Cumberland and Ohio road to be built so as to make them deal justly all along the line? He says that Cincinnati gobbled up the stock of the Kentucky Central, and now controls it. Let Louisville take warning lest the high charges on the Louisville and Nashville road shall force the people to accept the Cincinnati Southern railway as the only alternative; and that she will lose a good trade thereby that she has enjoyed from the beginning. Take warning, and build your Chattanooga road while you have the sympathies, and will have the co-operation of the counties through which it will pass. "R." commiserates with Boyle county. We let our sympathetic tears fall for old Nelson. She was taken in and sold out, and has to pay for the whistle as dearly as Boyle county. He speaks of Cincinnati bondholders. It reminds us of Louisville stockholders.

I said the rates charged by the Louisville and Nashville were too high. "R.'s" letter confirms this statement. The middle counties are mostly concerned about the cost of transporting live stock. The Green river country is especially interested in the cost of shipping tobacco. In "R.'s" table of comparative rates he leaves out tobacco altogether. We are left, therefore, to compare the rates for carrying stock. The Southern railroads, running East and West, are not stock-carrying roads. The following only are stock-carrying roads, with their rates per car for 67 miles, as published in R.'s letter:

Louisville and Nashville	$27 50
Nashville and Chattanooga	26 40
Mississippi Central	30 00
Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland	20 00
Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington	20 00

Thus it will be seen that only the Mississippi Central charges more than the L. and N.; that the L. and N. charges more than the Nashville and Chattanooga, and "only" thirty-seven per cent. more than the C., C. and C., and the L., C. and L. Yes, the foregoing statement of facts and figures ought to satisfy the most inveterate grumblers that they are justified in grumbling.

I will only add that the high freights of the L. and N., and the indifference of Louisville to the upper Green-river country, will do more toward insuring the ultimate success of the Cincinnati project than all other means combined.

Yours, truly, S.

CHANCERY COURT.

The Interest of the Public in Mr. Smith's Accounts as Receiver.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

So far as the spirited and protracted controversy between Chancellor Cochran and Mr. Smith may have a personal character we are utterly indifferent to its progress or result. The private discords of those gentlemen may well be settled by themselves and their friends, without obtruding the matter upon public attention through the papers, and it is an affront to the intelligence of the community to have such stuff offered for its consideration.

In one phase of the case, however, every citizen of Louisville has a vital and immediate concern. As officers of the most important court holding its sessions in this city, these gentlemen must be held amenable to the highest standard of official probity and decorum. For not only is the litigation before their tribunal highly important, attended as it is with the custody of many thousand dollars, but it is of a character that demands the most inflexible integrity from those to whom its management is committed. The most frequent duty of the Judge is the protection of the helpless and unfortunate in their rights and property; and the money entrusted to the receiver is, in a large proportion, a "sacred fund," the legacy of the dead to the widow and orphan. The issue between Judge Cochran and Mr. Smith has been narrowed down to a single point, and is now so distinctly made that its final settlement is not capable of further postponement.

Upon his part, Mr. Smith has resorted to the papers with a public and vigorous assault upon Judge Cochran, and charges in vehement and emphatic terms that all the powers and machinery of the court are being employed by Judge Cochran unrelentingly and without cause to persecute and destroy him.

On the other hand the orders of the court, made by Judge Cochran, recite in language much more temperate than that used by Mr. Smith, but equally direct, that Mr. Smith has been a defaulter as custodian of the "sacred fund." It is needless to say that either of the gentlemen, or both of them, guilty of the charges preferred would be unfit and unworthy to fill their responsible offices; and it is alike the privilege and duty of public opinion to search out and properly reprehend any abandonment of that high standard to which such officers must conform.

If Judge Cochran is using the powers of his court to indulge his personal malignity, and crush an enemy, let the fact only be known and the merited retribution will be swift and sure.

If, again, Mr. Smith has squandered upon the gratification of his own animal appetites, and at the gaming board (or otherwise), money whose sanctity a highwayman or house-breaker would have recognized and respected, let a fearless investigation disclose the fact, and we answer for the moral sentiment of our community so far as to assert that in the abhorrence and reprobation of his fellow-citizens he will meet a full requital. Judge Cochran has done a gracious thing in yielding the bench to Judge Marshall, that Mr. Smith may have his accounts passed upon by a man of his own choosing, and the public have the satisfaction of feeling that in the hands of Judge Marshall a determination will be made of the matter upon which we may implicitly rely as honest, impartial and just. Under these circumstances, it is not unwarranted to say that we may safely and certainly infer from the judgment upon Mr. Smith's accounts the conviction or exculpation of Judge Cochran upon the counter-charge of persecution. If Mr. Smith be a defaulter, or if he has used any part of the fund, or failed to deposit or report it, as required by law, it cannot be a persecution; it is only the discharge of a solemn duty, for Judge Cochran to charge the fact, and demand that the extent and amount of the delinquency be ascertained. The accounts of the Receiver must be approved by the Judge and his acquittance granted by the court, and shall we require him to approve what he knows to be false and incorrect, or has reasonable grounds to believe so? The people of Louisville neither desire this, nor would they tolerate it. They want no perjured judges, no unfaithful fiduciary of the widow and orphan. Their interest in seeing the investigation searching, thorough and complete has grown deeper, since Mr. Smith failed to avail himself of the excellent opportunity offered by his card of last Sunday, to deny the defalcation or use of the funds in his hands. Surely he will never have a better chance of saying to his anxious friends that the charge against him has no foundation except in the malice and enmity of Judge Cochran. His card, while violent enough toward the Judge, has not a syllable upon the only point at issue—Has he not been, [illegible] not, a defaulter? We care nothing as to whether he and Judge Cochran may be on friendly or hostile terms. That is of no consequence. [illegible] in the card we hear of nothing [illegible] evasion, an attempt to divert the public mind from the subject to which it is just now most resolutely directed. We would have felt grateful to the gentleman if he had, in addition to answering the foregoing question, been kind enough to explain the recent report sworn to and filed in Court by J. W. Batchelor, Cashier of the bank where the Chancery fund was deposited. We would be glad to understand the necessity of depositing $13,000 to the credit of that fund after he ceased to receive the money of the Court, unless that sum had been withheld and not deposited at the proper time. These are the matters we wish to hear from Mr. Smith on, and not as to the private relations between himself and Judge Cochran. If he has withheld this money, as the report of J. W. Batchelor shows he has, he must account for the interest; therefore let the investigation go on. It is necessary, for the reasons stated, and also to explain how it is that money is constantly being called for in cases where Mr. Smith has reported none. In the few days since his final report was presented to the court, a considerable sum has thus been called for and not found, and does not appear to have been reported by him. How much more there may be time and thorough investigation must disclose. It seems to us that in this state of the case an investigation is not less due Mr. Smith than the public. If his accounts are correct he should have an opportunity of demonstrating it. With these facts before them, who can doubt the propriety and necessity of an investigation by competent and impartial persons? *Pro Bono Publico*, whether Smith or Cochran is hurt. MORE LIGHT.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 1871.

Mary Jones, Annie Smith, Mary Graves, Mary White, Mary Young, Pat Curley, D. Clark, L. Titus and Henry Metzel, each fined $5 for drunkenness. Frank Curley and George Varney, same; fined $10 each. J. L. Lee, Sam Slaughter and Mart Chiltey, same; discharged.

B. Little, abuse of family; bond in $500.

L. Lhorton, cutting G. Rolstor; continued.

F. Thomas and G. Redd, larceny; former held in $100 bond, and the latter discharged.

C. McCann, cutting P. Crosley; continued.

Ann Caldwell, larceny, continued.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

Margaret Popp, qualified as guardian of Mary Popp.

George A. Winston and Thomas J. Martin, Jr., qualified as notaries public of Jefferson county.

In the matter of probating John Gilbert's will, continued till February 21st.

In the matter of exceptions to the settlement of Elizabeth Sayles as guardian of Mary Houghton, continued one week.

The following settled accounts were approved and ordered to record:

Antonia Baker (late Probst), executrix of Jacob Probst.

Fredericka Boecher, administratrix of Geo. M. Schoertzer.

W. C. Smith, guardian of Harry Burn.

Geo. A. Ehrman, guardian of Emily Schrader.

Jacob Schoertzer, guardian of Jacob Schoertzer.

John Baker, guardian of John Krumer.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

The Commonwealth vs. Thomas Weatherly; defendant moves for a new trial on grounds filed, and motion assigned for hearing to a future day.

Same vs. Joseph Borman, murder; defendant gave bond in $5,000, and cause set for February 4th for trial.

Same vs. Alice Collings, grand larceny; defendant was arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and was allowed bail in $200. Cause set for 19th instant for trial.

Same vs. Annie Robinson; dismissed.

Same vs. James Flynn; defendant allowed bail $200 and cause set for 18th inst.

Same vs. Nannie Walker, grand larceny; plea not guilty; jury and verdict guilty and her period of imprisonment fixed at one year in the penitentiary.

Same vs. John O'Bryan, malicious wounding; evidence closed and jury allowed to separate until to-morrow morning at 10 a. m.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

ORDERS AND DECREES.

Francis Reidhar vs. M. Pfeiffer. Defendant filed his reply to the answer of cross-defendant, Charles Gay, herein.

Bartholo Fesseiu vs. The City;

Peter Junget vs. The City; both causes assigned to March 13th for trial.

Joseph R. Bettison vs. John B. Schockency; assigned to March 14th for trial at plaintiff's cost.

Cowering & Co. vs. Joseph Mitchell; by agreement assigned to March 8th for trial.

B. F. Simms vs. Silas F. Miller; assigned to March 9th for trial.

Thomas Creel vs. the City; assigned to March 14th for trial.

Thomas Seller & Co. vs. B. W. and Nancy Thomas; plaintiff's motion to correct the judgment rendered herein on yesterday submitted to the Court for its opinion; and the Court not being fully advised takes time.

John Cussoay and wife vs. Alfred Johnson and the city of Louisville. The defendant, the city, moved the court to set aside its order of 14th inst. ordering that a jury be summoned to appear on the 7th March, 1871, to inquire into and assess the damages, and for time to file answer, to which plaintiffs object; motion submitted, by consent, to the court, and the court not being fully advised takes time; and defendant, Alfred Johnson, makes the same motion (except for time to file answer), and same order entered thereon.

Tom Needham admitted as an attorney of this court.

Lyman Booth & Co. vs. M. Devereaux & Son; motion of defendant to set aside the judgment rendered in this action on the 14th inst., and for a new trial.

Carroll & Charlotte Baker vs. John Tolten; dismissed by plaintiffs without prejudice, and leave to withdraw note sued on by leaving copy.

Bowser & Kidd vs. Owen McDonald, et al.; jury and verdict for defendants.

Causes set for [illegible] Saturday, January 21, 1871:

John E. Freeman vs. Henry Cooper.
T. S. Siegel vs. W. H. Harris.
W. B. Rammers vs. Jacob Walter.
P. C. Fox, assignee, vs. Jno. Hildebrand et al.
Blue Lick Turnpike Co. vs. James McCawley.
Same vs. N. S. Glore.
Same vs. James Pharris.
Snead, Sayre & O'Bryan vs. W. Modenback.
Eliza Thornberg vs. Elijah Hart et al.
Isaac Marks vs. H. J. Monsch & Co.
Peter Moore vs. M. W. Larue.
Jacob M. Zorn vs. L. W. Sale et al.
Aiken & Wyatt vs. Robt. Durrett.
Petty & Reed vs. J. H. Soergle.
Gotlieb Layer vs. J. Ratterman et al.
Robert Tyler vs. J. W. Davis et al.
J. Theisinger vs. William Steilberg.
Snider & McCall vs. J. Stackhouse & Co.
Washington Bank vs. J. W. Rhinehart et al.
Samuel G. Cabell vs. John Joyes.
John Cross vs. D. W. Sanders.
John W. Applegate vs. Arbegust & Weptner.
Phillip Dohn vs. W. C. Moore.
Masonic Savings Bank vs. W. Modenback et al.
Same vs. M. T. Roth.
F. G. Minor vs. J. B. Brooks.
Jacob Zorn vs. the city.
George Zorn vs. same.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

FRANKFORT, Jan. . 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hutchison, &c., vs. Lawson, Washington; affirmed.

Thompson, &c., vs. Yowell, Marion; reversed.

Jones vs. Hopper, assignee, Garrard; reversed.

Beavan, &c., vs. Berry, trustee, &c., Marion; reversed.

ORDERS.

Faris and wife vs. Dunn et al., Garrard; response to the petition for rehearing filed, and petition for rehearing overruled.

Cross vs. Pindall, Louisville Chancery; rehearing granted, and cause set for hearing fortieth day of term.

Winfrey's administrator vs. Griffin et. al., Henderson; affidavit filed, warning order entered, and A. J. James, Esq., appointed attorney to defend, and cause continued.

Houghton vs. Commonwealth, Carroll; motion to dismiss appeal.

Upshaw vs. Debow, Fulton; petition for modification of opinion filed.

Miller, &c., vs. Stevenson, for use, &c., Hardin; Roof, &c., vs. Dillingham, Hardin; continued until next term.

Kincheloe vs. Phelps, Muhlenburg; rule against appellant to prepare cause by calling of cause.

Willingham vs. Hayden, &c., Daviess;

Wilson vs. Helm, Hardin;

Hoston vs. Hays, Hardin; submitted on briefs.

McReynolds vs. Smallhouse, Davie s; argued by A. J. James, Esq., Joel W. Bickers, Esq., and Azron Dyer, Esq., for appellants.

Express Companies may by Contract Relax their Responsibilities as Common Carriers.

Adams Express Co.
vs.
Loeb & Bloom. } From McCracken.

PETERS, JUDGE.

The appellees shipped from Paducah to their agent in New York by the appellant's express line a box containing a large number of mink, otter and bear skins, the bill of lading binding the appellant to transport the box of goods to the consignee, but expressly providing "that said express company are forwarders only, and are not to be held liable or responsible for any loss or damage to said property while being conveyed by the carriers to whom the same may be by said express company entrusted, or arising from the dangers of railroad, ocean, or river navigation, steam, fire in stores, depots, or in transit, leakage, breakage, or from any cause whatever, unless in every case the same be proved to have occurred from the fraud or gross negligence of said express company or their servants." This is a suit to recover the value of eighty-four skins lost from the box in its transportation, in which recovered judgment.

Held—Appellant undertook by special contract to deliver the box to the consignee, whereby the responsibility imposed by law on it as a common carrier was released, and so modified as that it should not be liable to appellees except for fraud or gross negligence. This court held such contracts to be obligatory in Adams Express Co. vs. Nock, 2 Duv. 562, when fairly made without duress, imposture or delusion, and fully understood, and clearly proved. The contract is here proved by the bill of lading sued on, and in the absence of charges of unfairness or other reasons why it should not be held as binding, the court erred in withholding from the jury the instruction, that if they agreed that the company was not to be responsible for loss or damage, unless caused by the fraud or gross negligence, they cannot recover until they prove such fraud or negligence to the satisfaction of the jury. Judgment reversed.

Glen-Mary Sunday-school.

The trustees, neighbors, and patrons of Glen-Mary Sunday-school have learned with deep regret that their accomplished teacher and superintendent, Mr. William D. Skillman, is about to resign his charge and leave the neighborhood.

We will part with Mr. Skillman and his interesting family with much regret, but do not doubt but that they will be as much appreciated by those with whom they are soon to be associated as by those with whom they have been in almost daily intercourse for the past five or six years.

JAMES STEWART,
JNO. S. BUCKNER,
Trustees.

OLDHAM COUNTY, Jan. 10, 1871.

Bear Hunt in West Virginia.

Of a whole county against one bear, and a spirited New Year's hunt and fight, in West Virginia, the Charleston Herald has the following: "Some time after Christmas day, 1870, Mat. Hensely found a large bear snugly stored away, taking his winter nap, in an old tree on the dry branch of Cabin creek, about two miles directly back of Coalburg, in this county. He kept his discovery a secret, so as to have the sport of capturing him for a New Year's excitement. It was suggested that Monday, the 2d, would be early enough to rout him, but the desire for a bear-fight outweighed religion, and on the 1st they gathered some four men and half a dozen dogs, and cut the tree. The dogs all pitched in manfully, but the greater portion of them retired from the fight as soon as they learned which end the bear's head was on, while others seemed more cautious and determined. At first the bear had the best of it, but his course was down the branch, and as he passed each settlement the dogs and men were reinforced. At Mat. Hensley's fence the bear was brought to bay, and John Knight undertook to shoot him, but missed his aim, and had to jump the fence to save himself. The bear followed, carrying the top rail on his back, when Milo, the most brave and faithful of the dogs, made a most desperate effort to save his master, and was dangerously wounded, but succeeded in saving him. Night put an end to the engagement, and on Monday morning, with a force of twenty-one dogs and twenty men, they started him again, and succeeded before night in killing him. His flesh was divided out among his captors, and each had a goodly supply."

☞ The war record of Massachusetts fills two volumes of a thousand pages each. It is very evident that the war record of Massachusetts is principally on paper.—[Chicago Times.

☞ The South Weymouth (Mass.) National Bank has a woman for assistant cashier, in the person of Miss Emily T. White.

CITY FEATURES.

☞ In the name of the Cathedral Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, we return sincere thanks to Mr. Charles MacEvoy, proprietor of the Hibernicon, and troupe, for the handsome sum donated by him for the poor under our charge, it being one-half the gross receipts of Monday evening, January 16th, 1871.

We would recommend to all who wish to see natural and sublime scenery, also a pleasing and amusing performance, as well as vocal and instrumental music, to go to Weisiger Hall any evening this week, and they will be more than pleased.

Committee—Capt. John Coleman, John O'Hara, Robert S. Kessack, Thomas Hackett, Gran. W. Smith, B. Cassily.

☞ Schulthess & Co.'s "Beargrass" whisky to be sold at their great trade's sale January 18th, 19th and 20th. Is pure and clean. See advertisement of sale.

Twenty-five Cents.

This amount will buy a bottle of Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup, the great soothing remedy for all diseases incident to infants and children.

☞ Schulthess & Co.'s "Beargrass" whisky at two years old challenges competition with any other of four years old.

The Dollar Farmer.

The rapid increase in circulation of this finely illustrated agricultural paper makes it one of the most desirable advertising mediums. Rates low. McGill & Lucas, 116 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., are advertising agents for the Dollar Farmer.

The Hamilton Opera House Drawing

will positively take place the 31st day of this month. No tickets will be sold after the 28th inst. Scott Glore is instructed to make his report on that date. A satisfactory alteration has been made by the substituting of $40,000 in cash for real estate valued at the same amount. The scheme now stands as follows:

The Hamilton Opera House, valued at	$110,000
1 cash prize at $20,000	20,000
1 cash prize at $5,000	5,000
5 cash prizes at $1,000	5,000
8 cash prizes at $500	4,000
60 cash prizes at $100	6,000
76 prizes	$150,000

There will be one prize to every 450 tickets.

This drawing promises to be the most popular of the kind ever presented to the public, the large number of tickets already sold showing the confidence of the people in the enterprise. We are certain that those who purchase tickets will be fairly dealt with.

The Commissioners refer to any bank in Cincinnati, Dayton or Hamilton, also to the Park National Bank, New York City, and to the First National Bank of Louisville, Ky. And for further information, or for the purchase of tickets (which are only $5 each), address "Hamilton Opera House Commissioners, Hamilton, Ohio," or call at W. Scott Glore's, corner of Third and Jefferson streets, this city.

☞ All druggists who need pure whisky for medicinal purposes should attend the great trade's sale of Schulthess & Co. January 18th, 19th and 20th.

☞ Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

$5,000.

If you want a chance to make five thousand dollars, go to James T. Lanham's, 105 Third street, between Market and Jefferson streets, and buy a pound of premium tea. Price $2, $2 50 and $3, ticket included. Be sure to ask for Premium Tea.

☞ Schulthess & Co.'s "Beargrass" whisky challenges competition with any other in Kentucky.

Hear What an Old Citizen Says.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, May 5, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH: I have been for many years afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and spine. Whilst living in Cincinnati I tried everything I saw advertised that I thought might be of service to me; consulted the best physicians of the city, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava. I took one bottle, and since coming to Louisville have taken only one more, and am pleased to inform you that I am now entirely relieved. I believe your Buchu and Pareira Brava to be the best medicine made for the cure of kidney diseases, etc.

Yours, etc., HUGH G. ISLER.

☞ "Beargrass" whisky at one year old challenges competition with any other at two years old.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Democracy of Anderson County.

At a meeting of the Anderson Democracy, held at the court-house in Lawrenceburg on the 16th January, 1871, Col. Thos. H. Hanks was called to the chair, and Armsted Portwood, Esq., was appointed secretary.

Dr. John Witherspoon, Judge John F. Wills, Hon. J. H. Yowell, R. H. Crossfield, Esq., and Jacob Gudgell, Esq., were appointed a committee to draw resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we approve of the holding of the convention appointed by the State Central Committee to be held at Frankfort on the third day of May next for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for Governor and other State offices to be filled at the next August election; and we think that any effort on the part of the members of the present General Assembly to call the Central Committee in caucus is subversive of the time-honored usages of the party, and has a tendency to disorganize and destroy its efficiency, and we call on the Central Committee to stand firm in their appointment unless in their own wisdom they see imperative necessity for a change of time or place for holding the convention.

2. That, in our opinion, the Hon. George W. Craddock, of Franklin county, possesses all the elements of ability, statesmanship and integrity that would be required to fill the office of Governor with credit to himself and honor to the people of Kentucky, and we therefore recommend him to the convention as the first choice of the Anderson Democracy for that position, and instruct the Anderson delegation to vote for him, and use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

3. That in our distinguished Attorney General, John Rodman, who has filled that office with honor to himself and his constituency for the past three years, we recognize the profound lawyer, and the faithful and efficient public servant, and we therefore instruct our delegation to stand by him as long as there is a hope for his nomination.

4. That we indorse Alex. Grant, of Franklin county, as a tried soldier, a true patriot, and an efficient business man, and recommend his nomination as a candidate for Register of the Land Office, and instruct our delegation to support him in the convention.

5. That while we scarcely deem it necessary to give the weight of the influence of the Anderson Democracy to secure the renomination of Col. D. Howard Smith, and James W. Tate, Esq., to the offices they have filled with so much satisfaction to the people for the last three years, we will however add our voice to what we believe to be the unanimous sentiment of the Democratic party of the State, and say to each of them, "Well done good and faithful servant, continue thou in office." And we instruct our delegation to vote accordingly.

6. That John Witherspoon, J. C. Oliver, S. W. Chambers, John F. Wills, Thomas H. Hanks, J. M. Hanks, W. E. Bell, J. M. Posey, Thomas A. Kavanaugh, R. H. Crossfield, Henry Wilson, Jno. Morgan, Darius Hackley, Wade H. Morgan, John Hiatt, D. H. Hanks, G. H. Ware, J. H. Yowell, Lanoon Carter, E. T. Hancock, N. Harris, E. Orr, G. W. Catlett, G. H. Gaines, W. J. Brown, B. L. Mason, A. J. Wilson, W. H. Tracy, and all other Democrats of the county who choose to attend, are appointed delegates to represent Anderson in said convention.

7. That the Democracy of Anderson feel that they ought to express their commendation of the perfect manner in which the affairs of the State have been conducted under the administration of Governor Stevenson, who will soon retire from the office of Governor and take his seat in the Senate of the United States. While we regret exceedingly the loss of an executive officer whose administration has been characterized by a prudence, economy, justice and wisdom that has never been surpassed in the history of Kentucky, we rejoice that once again the seat in the Federal Senate once occupied by Clay, Crittenden and Powell, is to be filled by a man who is the peer in every particular of those illustrious statesmen.

8. That the Secretary is requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Frankfort Yeoman and Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL for publication.

THOS. H. HANKS, Ch'n.
ARMSTEAD PORTWOOD, Sec'y.

☞ The Saginaw Valley Democrat publishes its marriage and birth notices under the head of "Culminated Courtship" and "Matrimonial Fruits," and generally accompanies the latter with appropriate comments, as instance: "At East Saginaw, Dec. 26th, Mrs. W. H. Byerly presented her husband with a young conductor weighing 12½ pounds. We congratulate the J. L. and S. R. R. upon the junior edition of its able conductorship."

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17—Weather clear and pleasant. Monongahela is 17 feet and falling. Allegheny 9 feet and falling at Oil City. But little ice running in the Allegheny. Juniata, for Cincinnati; Glencoe, New Orleans, and Belle of Texas for Galveston leave to-morrow. Navigation resumed on slack water. About three million bushels of coal ready and will commence leaving to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—The river is now 10 feet 7 inches, having risen 2 feet within the past twenty-four hours. Arrived—Charmer, from Evansville; Allegheny Belle, Tennessee river. Departed—Annie Laurie, for Kanawha river. Rates are unsettled. Weather cloudy. Temperature 38.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 17.—Weather clear and cold last night, with a very heavy frost, and the mercury down to 26 at daylight; cloudy and mild to-day. Mercury 44 at noon and 40 at 6 p. m. River risen 38 inches. Port List—Florence Lee, Eastport and return; LeClaire, Louisville to Eastport at 4 a. m.; Idlewild, from Cairo and return; Bermuda, Cincinnati and return; Minneola, Memphis to Cincinnati; Fayette, Henderson and return; Mary Ament, Cannelton and return; Mary Miller, to Memphis; Kate Kinney, to New Orleans; Rose Hite, Louisville and return at 7 p. m. The St. Marys will leave for Memphis at midnight. All the boats had good trips in and out. The Idlewild broke a plumber block coming up, and will lose a trip. The Quickstep takes her place to-morrow. The Kate Kinney had a good trip out. The Peytona and barges are filling up, and will leave to-morrow. Business brisk.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 17.—River stationary, with 30 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather cold and cloudy.

CAIRO, Jan. 17.—Marble City, Memphis to Cairo, 2 a. m.; Nightingale, Cairo to Cincinnati, 7; W. H. Brown, Cairo to St. Louis, 9; G. W. Thomas, Evansville and return, 1 p. m.; Columbia, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 3; Silver Bow, St. Louis to Red river, 4. The river has risen 6 inches. Cloudy. Mercury 34.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—Arrived—Wild Duck, Pittsburg; St. Joseph, Memphis; Viola Belle, Red river. Departed—St. Luke, Memphis. River falling. Weather cold. Heavy ice running, and navigation virtually suspended.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17.—Cloudy and cool. River rose four inches. Departed—Yeager, Louisville; Utah, Arkansas river, Legal Tender, White river; Warner and barges, Pittsburg.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 17.—Down—Pargoud, 6 a. m.; Natchez, 6 p. m. Up—Marcella, 8 a. m.; Mary McDonald, 5 p. m. River falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Arrived—Mary Alice and barges, from St. Louis.

DIRECTORY OF LEADING LOUISVILLE HOUSES.

Name, Location, and Line of Business.

These Houses are First-Class, and this List Should be Retained for Reference.

Agricultural Implements, and Seed, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Gum Belting, Grain Bags, &c.
J. D. BONDURANT, Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Seed.
LEWIS, GAGE & CO., 173 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Agency of the Weed Sewing Machine.
W. H. GOLDERMAN, No. 7, Masonic Temple.

Advertising Agents.
F. I. DIBBLE & CO., room No. 9 Hamilton building, corner Sixth and Main.

Booksellers and Stationers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 and 158 West Main street.
W. H. BULKLEY, 158 Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut.

Boots and Shoes.
RICHARD NUGENT, 152 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Boots and Shoes—Wholesale.
PIATT & ALLEN, 195 Main, between Fifth and Sixth.

China, Glass and Queensware and House Furnishing.
MAGILL BROTHERS, 161 Fourth street, bet. Green and Walnut.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE, cor. Fourth and Green.

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer.
WILLIAM BABB, 19 Third, between Main and River.

Corsets, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
B. F. FITCH & CO.

Druggists—Wholesale.
GEO. H. CARY & CO., 81 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Everybody Takes It—Brady's Family Bitters.
D. C. BRADY & CO., 37 Fourth, between Main and River.

Farming Implements, Field Seeds, Fertilizers, Cement, Lime, Etc.
HEWETT, HARDY & CO., 110 and 112 Main street.

Flour, Grain and General Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 Fourth street. Also, proprietors Central Elevator, Pana, Illinois.

Fur Manufacturers.
GREEN & GREEN, 130 Main, near Fourth.

Furniture and Mattresses.
BENNETT & BOURNE, 66 Main, above Third.

Grain Dealers and Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 Fourth, bet. Main and river.

Guns, Pistols and Fishing Tackle.
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SONS, 154 West Main street.

House-furnishing Goods.
PYNE & CREIGHTON, 146 Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

Hardware, Cutlery, Rubber Belting and Hose.
G. BAURMAN & CO., 289, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

Hat Manufacturers and Fur Dealers.
HASTINGS & COURTNEY, 160 Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Iron, Steel, Nails and Blacksmith's Merchandise.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO., 83 Main, corner Third.

Lithographers, Engravers, and Job Printers.
HART & MAPOTHER, 118 and 120 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Laces, Embroideries and Ladies' Goods.
DORA SCHULZ, 105 Fourth, between Market and Jefferson.

Liquor Dealer, Wholesale and General Commission Merchant.
JOHN S. LEWIS, 31 Third, bet. Main and river.

Life Insurance.
SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF KY., corner Third and Jefferson.

Manufacturer of Fine Shirts.
N. SID. PLATT, No. 64 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel.

Music, Pianos, and Organs.
LOUIS TRIPP, No. 118 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
MRS. M. J. OSBORNE, 156 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Mirrors.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, &c.
WILL. S. HAYS, No. 160 Fourth street.

Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 and 158 West Main street.

Photography.
WEBSTER'S GALLERY, 85 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Pictures and Frames.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Real Estate Broker and Agent.
S. S. MEDDIS, 150 Main street, over Morton, Galt & Co.'s bank.

Real Estate Brokers and Agents.
GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO, 74 Main, between Second and Third.

Sewing Machines.
HOWE—A. H. DORRIS, 164 Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut.
GROVER & BAKER—S. ROGERS, 168 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.
SINGER—J. B. KENNEDY, 154 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Show Cases.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c.
B. E. MILES, 52 Main, bet. Second and Third.

Wall Paper and Window Shades.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; middling uplands 15¾c. Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; receipts 13,000 barrels; superfine Western and state $5 70@6; common to good extra $6 40@6 50; good to choice $6 55@6 90; common white Western $6 90; extra $7 25; extra Ohio $7; St. Louis $6 50@8 50. Rye flour is steady at $4@5 60. Cornmeal is more active; Western $4 25. Whisky is quiet at 94@95¼c. Wheat is dull and the market unsettled; receipts 10,000 bushels; old spring $1 34@1 42; new spring $1 48@1 50; red amber $1 50@1 55; amber State $1 52½. Rye is unchanged. Barley is unchanged. Barley malt is unchanged. Corn, the market opened firm but closed dull; receipts 19,000 bushels; No 1 mixed, new, 83@85c; old do 85c. Oats, the demand is active and prices have advanced; receipts 7,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 60@62½c. Hay is firm; retail lots $1 30@1 40. Hops are dull. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; Rio 13¾@15¼c. Sugar is firmer; Cuba 9¼@9¾c. Molasses, New Orleans 60@70c. Rice, the demand is fair and market firm at 6½@7¼c. Petroleum, demand good at full prices; crude 14c; refined 24¼@25c. Mess pork is quiet; old $21 25; new $22@22 25; prime $18 50@19 00; prime mess, new, $21 @21 25; seller March and April $22 25@22 50. Beef is steady; mess $11@15; extra mess $15@18. Beef hams 28½@31½c. Tierce beef, prime mess $26@28; India mess $32@31 50. Cut meats are firm; shoulders 8@9c; hams 12@13½c. Middles are firm; city long clear 11¼@11½c; short clear 11¾c; Cumberland 11½c; short rib 11¼@11¾c. Lard is held higher; prime steam 11¾@13c; kettle rendered 13@13¼c; seller February and March 12¾@13¼c. Butter 12@25c for Western and 20@40c for State. Cheese 12@16c.

Latest—5 p.m.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $6 30@6 50 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Rye is unchanged. Oats are unchanged. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; No 1 mixed 81@82c. Mess pork is active at $22 25. Beef is unchanged. Bacon is without change in prices. Lard is unchanged. Eggs are dull; fresh 26c and limed 18@19c.

DRY GOODS—There is more doing in this department of trade to-day and but few changes to notice in prices, aside from the following: paper cambrics of all leading makes are advanced from 9½ and 10c to 10 and 11c for plain and high colors; Waltham 42-inch bleached muslins are reduced from 15½ to 15c; Lowell 10-4 bleached sheetings from 30 to 28c; Monadnock 10-4 do from 35 to 32½c; do 9-4 from 30 to 27½c; do 10-4 brown from 30 to 27½c; do 9-4 from 27½ to 25c. All leading makes of new prints are firm at 10c, and printing cloths are scarce and high at 7¼@7½c for standard goods, while brown sheetings rule steady at 12½@13c for the best brands.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices drooping; middling 14¼c. Flour, the demand is active and prices have advanced; family $6 85@7. Wheat is scarce and firm and prices have advanced; red winter at $1 23@1 25. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 51@52c. Rye is scarce and firm at 90@95c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 40@45c. Barley is quiet and unchanged in every respect; prime to choice 95c@$1 02. Coffee, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 16@19c. Sugar is steady with a moderate demand. Molasses is steady with a moderate demand. Linseed oil, the demand is fair and market firm at 91c. Lard oil, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to $1 10@1 12. Eggs are dull and prices drooping at 22@23c. Butter is dull and unchanged; the lower grades are very dull; prime to choice 24@28c. Cloverseed is quiet and unchanged in every respect at $10@10 75. Provisions, the market is still irregular, but the speculative feeling still prevails and uniform quotations cannot be given accurately; mess pork sold to a moderate extent at $21 50. Bulk meats sold moderately at 8c for shoulders and 10¼@10¾c for sides. Green meats sold at 7¾@7⅞c for shoulders; 9½@9¾c for sides; 12@13c for hams. Lard 11¾c, 12c and 12¼c for head and gut and prime steam. Bacon sold at 9¼@10c for shoulders, 11¼@12c for clear rib and clear sides. Hogs, the demand is active and prices have advanced; live $7@7 40; dressed $8 50; receipts 3,400 head. Whisky is scarce and firm at 87@88c. Gold 110¼. Exchange is lower at 1-10 discount buying.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Flour, extra spring is 12½c higher; sales at $5 40@5 56. Wheat, the market opened firm but closed dull; No 2 spring $1 20 cash; seller February $1 21; this afternoon the market was unsettled, heavy and lower at $1 18¾ cash and seller January; $1 19¼@1 19¾ for seller February. Corn, the demand is active and prices have advanced ¼@½c; No 2 47½c cash; 48@48½c for seller February; this afternoon there was no inquiry; 47½c. Oats, the demand is active and prices have advanced 1c; No 2 43½c cash; 43¾c for seller February. Rye is firm and ¼@½c higher; No 2 80c. Barley, the foreign news is regarded as favorable; sales at 82@85c. Highwines are firm and steady at 86@86½c for iron-bound cooperage. Mess pork is easier at $20 75 cash; $21 50 for seller March. Lard, 12c cash; 12¼c for seller February. Hogs, dressed are quiet but firm at $7 55. Cattle are dull at $5 50@7. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 26,000 bbls of flour, 235,000 bushels wheat, 405,000 bushels corn, 77,000 bushels oats, 12,000 bushels rye, 14,000 bushels barley, 115,000 head hogs, 5,000 head cattle. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 24,000 barrels of flour, 12,000 bushels of wheat, 45,000 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels oats, 360 bushels rye, 12,000 bushels barley, 32,000 head hogs, 2,000 head cattle.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—Cotton is dull and prices are nominal at 14c. Flour, low grades are scarce and strong; superfine winter $4 75@4 80; double extra $5 25. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; No 2 red winter closed at $1 35; No 1 $1 40. Corn, the market is firmer; mixed in bulk 43@45c. Oats, the market is firm at 45@48c sacked. Barley is dull at 90c for choice Iowa. Rye, there is nothing doing. Highwines are steady at 88c. Mess pork is higher $20 75@21. Bulk meats, the demand is fair and market firm; loose clear rib 10¼c; clear sides 10½c; packed ¼@½c higher; sweet-pickled hams 11½c. Bacon, shoulders 9½c; clear sides 12c. Lard, large sales at St. Joseph at 11¼c for prime steam, and 11½c for prime steam at Quincy; buyer February at 12c for for steam; 12¼c for kettle. Hogs, the market is firm and prices are higher at $6 50@7. Cattle are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 1,900 bbls of flour, 5,300 bushels wheat, 4,700 bushels corn, 1,600 bushels oats, 7,500 head hogs.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 17.—Cotton is firmer; middling 13¾c; receipts 3,491 bales; shipments 5,165 bales. Tobacco is unchanged; sales at $4 80@6 for trash and lugs; $6 25@8 50 for common to good leaf. Hay $16 50@16 75. Oats are unchanged at 48@50c. Rye and barley are dull and nominal. Corn is firm; ear 39@43c; in sacks 50@60c. Bulk meats are firmer at 7½c, 9½c and 9¾c. Mess pork is buoyant at $19 75@20 25. Lard has advanced; choice 12c. Flour is active and lower; family $5 25@5 75. Cornmeal $3@3 20; kiln-dried $3 45@3 60.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—Flour is scarce and firm; Western family $6 87½@7 50. Wheat is scarce and firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 47@1 53. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; white 85c; yellow 78c. Oats are quiet and weak at 56c. Mess pork, the demand is active and prices have advanced to $22. Bacon is scarce and firm; clear rib 12½c; clear sides 11¾c; shoulders 10½c; hams 16@18c. Lard is dull at 13c. Whisky, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 92½@93c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; superfine winter $5 50; double extra $5 75; triple extra $6. Corn, full prices are asked but there is no demand; yellow 75c. Oats 58@59c. Mess pork is held at $22 25@22 50. Bacon, shoulders 11½c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13¾c; hams 17@18c. Sugar, prime is firmer at 9¾@9¾c. Molasses, prime 54@56c; common 35@40c. Sterling exchange, banker's bills, 88¾; sight drafts on New York ¼c discount. Gold 110¾.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17.—Cotton is dull and the market unsettled at 14¼@14½c; receipts for the past 24 hours 3,690 bales; shipments for the past 24 hours 1,980 bales. Flour, the demand is steady with a moderate demand. Corn is scarce and firm at 65c. Oats are buoyant but the market unsettled. Hay is active at $34. Bran, the market is bare. Mess pork is scarce and firm at $22. Bulk meats are scarce and firm; shoulders 9@9¼c; sides 10@11½c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.—Petroleum, crude, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; sales of 4,000 bbls, seller 90 days, at 10¼c; on the spot or seller January 10¾@10½c; seller February 10¾c; seller January to June 10¾c. Refined, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; on the spot 23¾c; seller January 24c; seller February 24¼c; seller March 24¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; extras $5@5 75. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; Indiana red $1 53@1 58. Corn, yellow 74@75c. Oats 58@60c. Petroleum, the demand is good at full prices; crude 17@17¼c; refined 23¾c. Provisions, prices are advancing; mess pork $22 00. Whisky is unchanged.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 17.—Cotton, the market is quiet; low middling 13¼c. Bulk meats are firm; clear sides 13c; clear rib 12¾c; shoulders 7¼c. Bacon, clear sides 13c; hams 13¼c; shoulders 10½c; sugar-cured hams 17¼c. Corn 65c. Oats 55c. Wheat $1 20@1 35.

TITUSVILLE, PA., Jan. 17.—The Courier reports the crude petroleum market firm; on the upper road sales of 800 bbls at $3 82½; 1,000 bbls at $3 80; 1,000 bbls at $3 85; on the lower road sales of 16 cars at $4; 1,000 bbls at $4 05, gravity; 6 cars at $4 10; sellers holding firm at the close.

Cambridge Live Stock Market.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Jan. 17.—Beef cattle, receipts 183 head; the small supply is owing to the prevailing excitement in regard to cattle disease; it is expected that in two or three weeks the disease will disappear and confidence again be restored; sales of extra at $11@11 50; first quality $10@10 50; second quality $8 50@9 50; third quality $6@7 50. Sheep and lambs, receipts 10,264 head; prices are ½c lower; sales in lots at $4@4 each; extra $4 50@7.

Cotton Statement.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 14¾c.

MOBILE, Jan. 17.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 14¼@14½c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Cotton, the market is buoyant; middling 14¾@15c.

GALVESTON, Jan. 17.—Cotton, the market is firm; middling 14¼c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

THE CLOSE OF THE 28TH YEAR.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President. JOHN M. STUART, Secretary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice President. FR. SCHROEDER, Ass't Secretary. LEWIS C. LAWTON, Ass't Actuary.

Office, 144 & 146 Broadway, New York.

CASH ACCUMULATIONS $45,000,000—all the Property of the Members Insured

The advantages offered to insurers by this company in solid security, superior economy, and its convenient system of annual cash dividends, distributed on each NEW YEAR'S DAY, combine to make it the safest, the cheapest, and the best in the world. Applications for insurance or for agencies may be made to BENJ. D. KENNEDY, General Agent for Kentucky, No. 149 West Main street, Louisville.

Full information in regard to Life Insurance problems, annuities, insurable interests, endowments, and surrender values may be had gratis upon application by mail. de21 eodtmathp

Great Trade's Sale of Whisky.

SCHULTHESS & CO.'S

FIRST ANNUAL TRADE'S SALE OF

PURE COPPER BEARGRASS WHISKY.

2,000 BARRELS AND MORE IN LOTS OF 5, 10, 25 & 50 BARRELS EACH

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, January 18, 19, and 20, 1871, at our Beargrass Distillery Bonded Warehouse No. 1, in Louisville, Ky., we will offer for sale, at public auction, 500 bbls pure Copper "Beargrass" Whisky, between 1 and 2 years old; also 1,500 or more bbls of the same kind, made in January, February, March, May, and June, 1870. The last 1,500 will be sold in bond. We will sell in lots as follows:

50 Lots 5 Barrels each—25 Lots tax paid—for cash.
50 Lots 10 Barrels each—25 Lots tax paid—on 30 days' credit.
40 Lots 25 Barrels each— 5 Lots tax paid—on 60 days' credit.
5 Lots or more of 50 barrels each, on 60 and 90 days' credit.

Purchasers on credit will be required to give acceptances, payable in bank, with satisfactory indorsement. Sales will commence each day at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Warehouse is at the upper end of Main street, and street cars pass the door every five minutes.

SCHULTHESS & CO.,
S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer. (ja14 d6) Proprietors of Beargrass Distillery.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON

OFFER EVERY VARIETY OF

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,

Fresco Papers, Natural Wood Papers, &c.

We Manufacture All Kinds of Gilt and Other

ORNAMENTAL ROOM MOLDINGS!

We have in our employ a full corps of Experienced and Skillful Workmen, and are prepared to execute orders in the most artistic manner. CALL AND SEE DESIGNS AND SPECIMENS OF WORK.

68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.

oc13 eodtf

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA - HOUSE.

Third night of the talented young American Actor

OLIVER DOUD BYRON

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1871, will be acted James McCloskey's powerful sensational play entitled

ACROSS THE CONTINENT, Or Scenes from New York Life and the Pacific Railroad.

Joe Ferris.......Oliver Doud Byron.

Matinee Saturday afternoon.

The Spiritual Society

WILL give a grand social entertainment at the Central Skating Rink, in Weisiger Building, on Thursday evening, Jan. 19. Tickets 50 cents. ja18 d2*

Weisiger Hall.

M'lle CHRISTINA NILSSON

One Night Only—Tuesday, 24th, at 8 P. M.

MR. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces the complete restoration from her temporary indisposition and first and only appearance in Louisville of

M'LLE CHRISTINA NILSSON

In one Grand Nilsson Concert, TUESDAY, Jan. 24, 1871, at 8 p. m.

M'lle CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Contralto; BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIEUXTEMPS. Musical Director and conductor, Sig. BOSONI.

General Admission, $2; reserved seats with tickets, $3 and $4, according to location. ☞ The sale of seats will commence on Friday, Jan. 20, at 8 a. m., at D. P. Faulds' music store, on Main st.

Steinway's pianos are used at all the Nilsson concerts. Mr. D. P. Faulds is the only authorized agent for Kentucky. ja17 dtd

Chas. MacEvoy's Famous

HIBERNICON

AT WEISIGER HALL

For the Week commencing January 16.

WM. LAWLER.......as.......BARNEY.
MARIE MACEVOY.......as.......NORA.
Miss HALPINE.......as the.......WIDOW.
CHAS. MACEVOY.......Director.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2½ o'clock. Reserved seats at Will. S. Hays' music store, 160 Fourth st. ja15 d4

MASONIC TEMPLE.

POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing Monday Evening, Jan. 16.

PROF. J. M. MACALLISTER,

THE

Great Wizard of the World,

WILL appear nightly in his wonderful Eastern Delusions, strange and startling.

☞ 100 Elegant and Costly Presents, purchased in this city, will be distributed to his patrons every evening.

Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

☞ Price of Admission—Evening, 25c; Seats in Parquette, 50c. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
ja18 dtd ARNOLD JONES, Bus. Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

No. 89 Market st., between Third and Fourth.

Regular Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture, 1 Chamber Set, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c.; Brussels Carpets, &c.,

THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock.

WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

Splendid Opportunity for Mechanics!

8 BEAUTIFUL LOTS

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, Jan. 21, 1871, at 2½ o'clock, I will sell eight handsome building lots on Lytle street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. This property is only a half square from two street railroads, and is the most desirable property in the market for mechanics, being convenient to all parts of the city. Terms easy at sale.

ja17 S. S. MEDDIS.

Assignee's Sale of Hats, Caps and Fancy Furs.

THE undersigned, as assignee of Ladd & Sullivan, will offer at auction, at their old stand, No 56 Main street, between Second and Third, on Wednesday morning, January 18th, at 10 o'clock, the entire stock in said store, consisting of men's silk hats, black French hats, assorted stiff brim hats, boys' hats in large variety, furs, consisting of mink, fitch, coney, squirrel, &c., &c. The sale of furs will commence at 12 o'clock precisely.

The goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

The fixtures will be sold after all goods have been disposed of.

Terms—$100 and under, cash; over $100, ninety-day paper, with approved security.

R. H. BLAIN, Assignee.

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers. ja15 d3Su,Tu&We

OHIO FALLS WAGON,

Manufactured at Louisville, Ky.

B. F. Avery's Cast and Steel Plows, Sweeps, Scrapers, &c.; Richmond German Caststeel Plows; Burdick's National Straw Cutter, warranted to give satisfaction; Straub's French Buhr Corn Mill, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Pumps, Grain Sacks, Gum Belting, Lime, Cement, and Plaster; Clover, Blue-Grass, Orchard-Grass, and other Field Seeds; Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying.

J. D. BONDURANT,

Main, bet Fourth and Fifth sts., north side, No. 141.
ja8 d&w2m Louisville, Ky.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—HORSE—$25 REWARD—One bay horse, 5 years old, having star in forehead, one white foot, about 15 hands 3 inches high, blemish in right eye, foretop clipped off square, and mane worn off where the collar works. Had on a blind-bridle, leather halter, and Morgan-tree saddle with the horn broken off. I will give the above reward if delivered to me, near Boston, Jefferson co., Ky., or for any information which will enable me to get him. THOMAS BARGER. ja18 d3*

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—MARE—Sorrel, 13 or 14 hands high, having white face and two white feet, which the owner can get by calling at No. 249 Tenth street and paying charges and proving property.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN.......Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL.......Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES.......Capt. H. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE.......Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. ja11 dtf

"Old Reliable

Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.

LEONORA No. 2,

E. M. GARRETT, Master.....W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Fourth street.

Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business. McCARTHY & CO., Agents.

No. 41 Fourth street, between Main and river.

Old Reliable Kentucky River Packet.

SAM SANDERS, Capt.......GEO. M. WOOD, Clerk.

BLUE WING No. 3

Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For Shaker Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. [ja18 dtf] J. W. FORSEE.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans From City Wharf.

ALASKA.......OAKES, Master.

For Thursday, the 19th inst., at 12 M., positively.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Clarksville, Nashville, and Upper Cumberland River.

LAWRENCE.......FERRELL, Master.

For Thursday, the 19th, at 4 P. M., from city wharf.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.

ROBERT MITCHELL.... } R. M. WADE, Master, } FRANK STEIN, Clerk.

Will leave as above on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 10 A. M.

B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Louisville and Arkansas Packet Co.
For Memphis and White and Arkansas Rivers.

PINK VARBLE.......N. C. SELBY, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 18th, at 5 P. M., positively.

B. C. LEVI, SATTERWHITE BROS., } Agents.

Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

TARASCON.......MATHER, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 18th inst, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Wheeling and Pittsburg.

EXCHANGE....... } McCALLAM, Master, } DALES, Clerk.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 18th inst., at 4 P. M., from city wh'f.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Memphis and White River.

MOLLIE GRATZ.......PAUL, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 18th inst., at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Memphis and White and Black Rivers.

MOLLIE GRATZ.......JAMES PAUL, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 18th, at 5 P. M., positively.

SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer

MARY HOUSTON.... } L. B. DUNHAM, Master, } H. H. WALKER, Clerk.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Thursday, the 19th, at 5 P. M., positively, from Portland wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

B. C. LEVI, SATTERWHITE BROS., } Agents.

FOR NEW ORLEANS From Memphis.

THE SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER

BELLE LEE

Will leave Memphis for New Orleans on Thursday, the 19th inst. after the arrival of the railroad trains.

J. T. HICKS, Master.

FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

First Mortgage 8 Per Cent Registered Bonds of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Co.

We offer to our friends and the public a limited number of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company, which we recommend as a safe and profitable investment. The bonds are of $1,000 each, dated March 1, 1870, payable 20 years after date, bearing 8 per cent. interest, with semi-annual coupons attached—principal and interest payable at the Bank of America, New York. The bonds can be registered at the office of the company, and, at the option of the holder, may be converted into stock seven years after the first through train. As a safeguard to purchasers, the bonds pass through the hands of the U. S. Trust Company, of New York, and can only be drawn therefrom at the rate of $16,200 for each mile of road completed, certified to by the Chief Engineer.

The rapid progress to completion of the road, with only $[illegible]00 of the mortgage bonds expended in its construction, and the company yet holding $1,239,500 of county bonds, with a considerable amount of cash and individual subscriptions, is a guarantee to bondholders of the safety of their investment and an early completion of the road. 56 miles of road are in running order, and an expenditure of $69,000 will give a finished road-bed, bridged and tied to Greenville—98 miles. English rails have been purchased, and are now being shipped from New Orleans, to extend the track to Greenville, which point will be reached in July, 1871. Over $300,000 have been expended on grading and masonry from Greenville to Paducah. All abutments and piers of the Cumberland river bridge are above ordinary high water, and six piers of the Tennessee river bridge in like stage of forwardness.

The bonds are offered at 87½ cents and accrued interest, at the office of the company, 53 Sixth st.

W. H. DULANEY, President.

ja13 d6&ja30 d1mM&Th&w1

BANK of AMERICA

Office 176 Main st. LOUISVILLE, KY.

THIS Bank is now open for the transaction of a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and individuals are respectfully solicited.

CLINTON McCLARTY, Cashier.
N. GWYNN, President. ja14 d1m

W. M. BROOKS'

New Stock Yards, Sale and Feed Stables,

Nos. 445, 447 and 449 Main st.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Yards and Stables certainly surpass anything of the kind ever built in Tennessee. Ample room is here provided for the care of over 1,000 head of stock, inclosed within brick walls, under cover of fire-proof roofing—centrally located in the business portion of the city, near the steamboat landing and railroad depots, and within 100 yards of the only packing-house in Memphis. I receive stock at cars or boats at my own expense and risk. I do an exclusive live stock commission business, and solicit consignments from all parts of the country. Stock consigned to me will receive my personal attention. Parties shipping stock should telegraph information. Stock dealers visiting Memphis are respectfully invited to call and see the establishment and judge for themselves.

de12 d3m W. M. BROOKS.

GLUE! GLUE!

THE best No. 1 Glue, which I guarantee as such, is manufactured and offered for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest market price.

JOSEPH SCHWAB,

oc24 d3m Between Beargrass Creek & Reservoir.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—HELP, &c.—Situations for 1 book-keeper, 2 dry goods salesmen, 1 bar-tender, 4 express drivers, 3 porters, 6 boys to learn trades, 1 grocery clerk. Also wanted large bands, families, collectors, agents, &c. Employers find reliable help free of charge through the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—A PARTNER—With a capital of $5,000 or $10,000 for a saw mill, to which is attached 5,000 acres of heavy timbered land, on Salt river, 20 miles from this city, and 4 miles from the L. and N. railroad. Address "E," Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—One who can read and speak both English and German fluently, a thorough prescriptionist, and who understands retail trade. Must be a single man. None other need apply. Address FRED. HARPER, Madison, Ind.

WANTED—TO RENT—A furnished house and board family, centrally located. The very best reference given and required. For further particulars address "T.," at this office. ja18 d2We&Su*

WANTED—SITUATION—A young man wants a situation as assistant book-keeper or a situation in which he can be useful. Not afraid of work. Address Buren, this office.

WANTED—NURSE—A middle-aged white woman to take care of children. To a competent one liberal wages will be paid. Inquire of JESSE MOORE & CO., 84 First street.

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a young lady, as seamstress in a first-class family. References exchanged. Address A. D., this office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE—I wish to rent a modern-style house, with about 6 or 7 rooms, water, gas, stable, and carriage-house, in a good neighborhood. Apply to me at Judge Hoke's office, Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. W. J. ROBARDS. ja17 d3*

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN—To cook, wash, and iron for a small family. Apply second door from Walnut on west side of Seventeenth street, bet. Walnut and Grayson. ja17 d3*

WANTED—A WHITE GIRL—To nurse. Good recommendations required. Apply at SHAFER'S Drug Store, Sixteenth and Market streets. ja17 d5*

WANTED—BOARDERS—In a first-class private house. Rooms suitable for two families. Also several young gentlemen can be accommodated. Apply at this office. ja17 d3

WANTED—SITUATION—In a wholesale house as shipping clerk. Can furnish best of references. Address E. T. L., City P. O. ja17 d2*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a place? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., to get a good girl at once. All respectable females find places free. no17 tf

WANTED—BOARDING—By a young Southern lady, in a first-class private Presbyterian family where no other boarders will be taken. References exchanged. Address E. W., Courier-Journal office. ja17 d3*

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE—A comfortable small house, in perfect repair and in good locality in the city. Address P. S., this office. ja16 d6*

WANTED—One set each parlor and bed-room furniture and carpets for rent by the month. Address, with full particulars, L., Lock Box 98, Postoffice. de24

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR SATAN IN SOCIETY

A new Book of universal and abiding value. Written from a high moral and physiological stand point, it shows how SATAN is working out his most disastrous designs, through a wrong direction of certain of the baser passions. The important subjects discussed are handled with the greatest delicacy, yet with such force and directness that there is no mistaking the author's meaning. The work is fresh from the pen of one of our ablest Physicians and Medical Professors, and deals directly with great evils from which spring physical and moral degradation, social discord and domestic infelicity; that it is well calculated to produce a profound impression and to do good, just in proportion as it is read. 44 sample pages, with circulars, giving particulars sent free. C. F. VENT, Publisher, 38 West Fourth street, Cincinnati. ja16 d3,m,We&Fr.&weow3

WANTED—AGENTS—$5,000 to $4,500 Per Year—In every city, town, and county, to sell the genuine $40 Shuttle Sewing-Machine. Extraordinary inducements. Address FRAZEE & CO., Gen'l Agents, 148 Fifth st., Louisville, Ky. ja14 dWe&Sa&w3*

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

Gen. R. E. LEE,

By JAMES D. McCABE, JR., of VA.

The Standard Biography of the Great Chieftain. Its popularity is attested by the sale of over 30,000 Copies already. Send for Circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de28 d&w

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell

Physical Life of Man and Woman

A plain, decorous and thoroughly scientific treatise, from the latest English, German, and French works, covering a difficult yet all-important field of advice to Maiden, Wife, Mother, Husband, and Son. It is chaste throughout, teaching principles or purity, moral and physical; elements of individual, social and marital welfare, and a thousand things that can not offend the most fastidious delicacy. No man or woman can belong to without this book. Send for full description, with terms and table of contents, address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de28 d1m&w3m

$15 A DAY made by our agents. Send stamp for circulars or call on MOORE & CO., No. 111 Third st., Louisville, Ky. ja5 d&w1m*

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PRIVATE DWELLING—With all the modern improvements. Good location. Must be sold within six days. Apply at once to S. T. MOORE & CO., corner Fourth and Main sts. ja15 d6

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS—53x150 feet on northwest corner Floyd and College streets, high ground, best neighborhood; also, 120x150 feet (will be divided), northeast corner Brook and Breckinridge streets. Apply to CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS, 193½ Fourth st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—40 by 200 feet, on the west side of Second street, between Prather and Breckinridge. This is the best building site in the city, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 60 Fourth street. no27 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 438, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au26 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—A FARM—In Henry county, Ky., at Jericho, on Frankfort R. R., 30 miles from Louisville, 60 acres, all in grass—a splendid dwelling and store-house—10 rooms. Also a 50-acre farm, ¼ of a mile from Jericho, a good location for a doctor, having been occupied by Dr. Willits for the last 4 years. Apply to R. WARREN, 107 Third st., or JOHN GIVIDEN, on the premises. ja18 We&SatMar1*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARM—For city property, a good Oldham county farm of acres. Improvements good. Land rich. Inquire of F. S. Carrington, at livery stable, No. 71 Second street, between Main and Market, or on the premises, near Westport, of CHARLES OLMSTEAD. ja6 eod1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE ST. GEORGE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, corner Main and Eighth, Louisville, Ky., offers superior inducements to a tenant. The building embraces a first-class hotel and restaurant, built with all modern improvements. The furniture and fixtures will be leased or disposed of with the building, embracing the furniture and fixtures of bar, restaurant, parlors, sleeping rooms, offices, &c. Situated in the largest business part of the city, it will at all times command a large portion of the transient and home custom of the city. For terms apply to W. H. STOKES & CO., 178 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth. ja18 d6

FOR RENT—FINE RESIDENCE—Containing about 9 rooms, water, gas and all modern conveniences attached; large yard, with stable, carriage house, &c., on Fourth street, just beyond Kentucky. Apply to W. A. KLIESSENDORFF, No. 2 Hamilton Building, cor. Sixth and Main streets. ja18 d3

FOR RENT—STORE HOUSE—A good three-story store-house, south side Main street, bet. Second and Third, for rent cheap. S. S. MEDDIS, 150 Main street, south side. ja18 d4

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A handsome new residence, on Fourth street, south of St. Catherine, with two parlors, dining-room, kitchen, five bed-rooms, beside two good attic rooms, bath-room, water-closet, stable, &c. Rent moderate. Possession given immediately. Apply on premises. ja17 d3*

FOR RENT—TWO FINE FRONT OFFICES—Over the Falls City Tobacco Bank, corner of Seventh and Main streets, suitable for insurance companies; also two smaller offices on Seventh street, in same building. Apply to J. MONKS & COBB, 287 Main st. ja17 dtf

FOR RENT—SLEEPING-ROOM—Furnished or unfurnished, for single gentlemen, at No. 263 West Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth, north side. ja17 d3*

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE DWELLING—On Chestnut street, first house above Floyd. Apply to A. A. BLANCHARD, at Julius Winter's, corner Third and Market. ja15 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—One furnished room suitable for an insurance office; one furnished and one unfurnished sleeping-room. Inquire of L. P. STONE, Main st., opposite Galt House. ja4 eod1m

FOR LEASE—FARM—Suitable for dairy or gardening, of 75 acres, two miles from city limits. Apply to H. S. GAAR, lower end of Broadway, or to RUCKEL & SHAFFER, Market st., between Seventh and Eighth. ja14 d6*

FOR RENT—A LARGE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT—North side Chestnut, between Eighth and Ninth, No. 423. Apply to J. L. Brown, Agent, No. 159½ Jefferson, near Fifth. ja13 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—One of the stores under Masonic Temple, fronting on Fourth st. Possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM CROMEY, No. 290 West Main st. ce18 dtf

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICE—Room on second floor of building occupied by Louisville Ins. and Banking Company. Inquire of THEO. HARRIS, President. de28 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—On Preston, between Chestnut and Madison. Rent $600 per annum. Apply to COCHRAN & FULTON, Main street, between First and Second. de16 dtf

FOR RENT—A FARM—Containing 173 acres, on Eighteenth street, within the city limits. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, 53 Sixth street. de5 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A desirable office on the upper floor of the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky Building. no19 dtf

LOST.

LOST—OPERA-GLASSES—At Weisiger Hall, on Monday evening, Jan. 16. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at CALLAGHAN & TRIGG'S, 324 Main st., bet. Eighth and Ninth.

LOST—A SMALL GOLD LOCKET—Containing a picture, &c. Think it was lost on Jefferson, between Second and Sixth, but not certain. A liberal reward will be paid on leaving it at this office.

LOST—MULE—On Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871, a bay mare mule, about 14 hands high, having a few white spots on her back caused by a pack-saddle, lame in one hind leg. The finder will please leave her at Mr. Shadburne's stable, on Sixth street, and be liberally rewarded. SHANKS & SELVAGE. ja17 d4*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Any family wanting board in a pleasant neighborhood, with 3 rooms, 1 large and 1 small, well ventilated, with doors connecting these, can find such by calling at 26 East Chestnut street, above First. One or more if desired. ja18 d2We&Su*

BOARDING—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 286 Sixth street. ja18 d3*

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board at reasonable rates at No. 13 Jefferson st., bet. First and Second. ja18 d6